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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Following on a two days' steady advance in what may be termed the Ancre section of the Somme front, the British were yesterday engaged, for the most part, in consolidating their gains, although London reports that during the day, still further advances were made. The renewed British offensive has, so far, resulted in the widening of the base of the great Somme salient by nearly three miles, and the penetration of the German defenses along this section to an average depth of about a mile. It has placed General Haig in possession of some important strategic positions and the number of prisoners taken is now given as 5678; whilst the British casualties are described as "not high considering the extent of the gains."

Meanwhile the Germans have been launching vigorous counterattacks against the French positions from Les Boeufs north of Combles, to the south of Bouchavesnes, northeast of Clery, and also on the front of Ablaincourt and the Chaunies Wood, south of the Somme. Paris admits that the German forces made gain at two points, on the western outskirts of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and in the eastern part of the village of Pressoir, on the Chaulnes-Perronne road.

In the Rumanian theater, on the Transylvanian frontier, the struggle is being pressed with the utmost determination and with varying fortunes. Both sides claim minor successes, but the general situation remains practically unchanged. In the Dobrudja, the Rumanians report the capture, by the Russo-Romanian forces, of the village of Boasic on the Danube, and claim progress along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BERLIN, Germany (Thursday) — Yesterday's war statement says:

Army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht—The battle north of the Somme continues. The struggle, which went on from morning until night, marked Nov. 14 as another day of a great battle.

The British hoped to take advantage of the success obtained at the beginning and therefore attacked again with strong masses north of the Ancre and several times between Gueudecourt and le Sars.

They succeeded in capturing the village of Beaucourt, but on all other portions of the front their assaults broke down with heavy losses before our position.

The French employed strong forces in an effort to capture St. Pierre Vaast wood, but their attacks were entirely unsuccessful, ending in a sanguinary defeat.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—On the eastern front of Transylvania there was only minor fighting activity.

In forest and mountain engagements along roads leading into Wallachia, which were successful for us, the Rumanians lost yesterday 23 officers and 1800 men in prisoners, together with four cannon and several machine guns.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja)—The situation is unchanged.

The fortress of Bucharest was bombed by airmen.

Front of Prince Leopold—On the east bank of the Narayivka furious attacks by the Russians against the positions west of Folv-Krasnalez, recently captured by us, were all repulsed, at one point by a counterattack.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BUCHAREST, Rumania (Thursday) — Yesterday's official statement says:

Southern front: On the Danube there has been an exchange of infantry fire and an artillery bombardment along the river.

In Dobrudja we occupied the village of Boasic, on the Danube, and progressed along the whole front.

Northern and northwestern front: From the western Moldavia frontier to the Slanic and Oituz valleys our opponents are being pursued beyond the frontier by our troops.

In the region of Dragoslavele our opponents again attacked on several occasions, being assisted by heavy artillery, but everywhere have been repulsed. Our troops are maintaining their positions.

In the valley of the Alt our adversaries having received reinforcements.

(Continued on page five, column one)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations	
Continued Advance in Steel Prices	
Annual Reports of Corporations	
Weather Report	
Children's Page	Page 16
Editorials	Page 16
An Important Inquiry at Hand	
Pensions of British Industries	
Norway's Shipping Losses	
Resignation of Sir Sam Hughes	
The Gypsy Mariners	
Notes and Comments	
European War—List of Vessels Sunk	1
Official War Reports	1
Destroyers at Jutland	1
General News—Liner Engineer Reported at Jamaica	1
Mr. Bryan Urges Peace Inquiry	
Departure of Belgian Citizens	
Food Control in Britain	
Reports on Severe Weather	
High Living Cost Remedies	
Hotel Men's Exposition	
Erica Contract with Australia	
Attack on Art Treasures	
American Coal Holdings Corp.	
United States Naval Reserve	
Huntington Motor Dist.	
Mathematics in Boston Schools	
Programs of Prohibition	

MR. LANSING HAS NOT HEARD OF ANY AGREEMENT

Secretary Says Administration Has Steadfastly Adhered to Punitive Policy in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing was asked today to confirm or deny a report from Atlantic City published in New York to the effect that the Mexican commission had reached an agreement. The report had it that officials of the State Department were on the way to Atlantic City to draw up a treaty on the agreement that had been reached for the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops.

He said he had no knowledge that a settlement had been reached and anything on the subject would have to be given out by Mr. Lane. It was learned that Ambassador Designate Arredondo is in Atlantic City. It is true that a settlement has been reached it bears out the statement given out to The Christian Science Monitor Monday from a Mexican source, outlining the reasons why an agreement might be expected soon.

The plan of the Pershing expedition as originally set forth has been purely punitive. Although many efforts have been made both in the United States and in Mexico to create the impression that "the United States will never come out of Mexico," the Administration has steadfastly adhered to its original plan, which was confined to the pursuit and punishment of the band that raided Columbus.

Later it appeared advisable to police to some extent the northern districts with United States forces, the purpose being to protect the United States border from sporadic raids from the Mexican side.

The de facto Government several times has demanded the evacuation of Mexico on the representation that troops of the Carranza Government were fully able to perform the duties that have been executed by the United States troops.

Pershing Scout Released

EL PASO, Tex.—After being in the Juarez jail since Nov. 7, Benjamin Brahan was released at the military headquarters in Juarez late yesterday and came to the American side of the river. Brahan said he knew of no reason why he was arrested other than the fact that he was a scout for General Pershing in Mexico.

RUSSIA ISSUES NOTE REGARDING POLISH KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) —

An official announcement issued yesterday denouncing the Austro-German proclamation of an independent Polish State as an effort to swell the ranks of their armies says:

"The German and Austro-Hungarian governments, taking advantage of the temporary occupation by their armies of a portion of Russian territory, have proclaimed the separation of Polish districts from the Russian Empire and their constitution as an independent State. The object of our enemies evidently is to obtain an addition to their armies. The Imperial Government regards this action on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary as a fresh, gross infringement by our enemies of the fundamental principles of international law, which prohibit the population in militarily occupied territory from being forced to raise arms against its own country. The Imperial Government regards this action as null and void."

"Russia, since the beginning of the war, has twice previously expressed her views on the entire Polish question. Her intention is to create a complete Poland, embracing all Polish territories, which will enjoy the right, when the war is ended, of freely regulating their national, intellectual and economic life on the basis of autonomy under the sovereignty of Russia and maintaining the principle of a united State. This decision of His Gracious Majesty remains unshakable."

A Russian note, in accordance with this communiqué, and stating that the inhabitants of Russian Poland will be bound by the oath of fidelity taken to the Emperor of Russia, has been sent to other powers.

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(Continued on page five, column one)

DUMA RESUMES ITS Sittings AT RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) —

The Christian Science Monitor learns on reliable authority that 26 British, two allied and five neutral ships have been sunk without warning in a period which covers the time when the German note to President Wilson was published between May 5 and Nov. 8, with a loss of 135 British, two allied and 53 neutral lives.

The neutral ships include three Norwegian and two Greek ships.

Fifteen vessels were sunk between Oct. 2 and Nov. 6, when, it has been pointed out, the attention of the United States Administration was occupied with the presidential election.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) —

The Russian Imperial Duma resumed on Tuesday the sittings interrupted since the beginning of July. A striking event marking the opening of the session was the withdrawal from the Duma bloc of the 40 Progressives because the bloc leaders refused to include in the opening declaration a demand for parliamentary Government. The declaration was, however, a very emphatic statement as it stood. M. Sturmer and the chief ministers, except the War Minister, left the House immediately after the usual service to attend the opening of the Council of Empire.

In his opening speech, M. Rodzianko, the President, avoided raising any cause of friction between the House and the Government and expressed the warmest admiration of the exploits of Russia's allies, especially Britain.

The first speaker, M. Garusewicz,

addressed all allied powers on behalf of the Polish Club, expressing the hope that the war would finally solve the Polish problem. He declared that the Polish nation would never accept the German solution, which was in total conflict with their traditional ideals. The Polish Club had frequently warned the Government of the danger threatening Russia and Poland from the German side, but the Government had done nothing to confirm the Grand Duke's assurances. It had, in fact, done everything to weaken them, and left in force many restrictions on Poles.

The Government silence was leaving the Polish nation defenseless before specious or violent German conscription methods.

The Polish nation was entitled to

completeness of the Polish problem,

to conclude peace without the complete settlement of the Polish problem which would leave Poland united with independent statehood.

Speaking for the bloc, which now

comprises the Progressive Nationalists, Center, Zemstvo Octobrists, Octobrists and Cadets, M. Shidlovsky said the country was determined to continue the war to a victorious end, incurring all necessary sacrifices, but the Government had placed serious difficulties in the way of organization of the struggle.

Continuing, M. Shidlovsky said the criticism of the Government a year ago had been ignored and the Duma's work twice interrupted.

While the Government was ignoring

the nation as voiced by the Duma ministers, the ranks were being filled by men displaying the defects of their predecessors to an increasing extent. Mis-trust was being followed by indignation.

He condemned disorder in dealing

with questions like the food problem,

condemning the inefficient and incompetent organization and declaring that public bodies were discouraged from helping and the press was gagged.

The new direction of foreign affairs

was frittering away the mutual

confidence between the Allies and it was even impossible to learn the Russian view on current questions, a situation which involved great danger.

After expressing "warm trust in the

Allies and especially in the great English nation, which voluntarily entered

the ranks of the Allies for the defense

of right and justice, M. Shidlovsky turned to the Polish question, strongly condemning the silence of the Government. He expressed confidence that only by combining with the Allies would the Poles secure union and freedom.

In conclusion he declared the Government must give place to men united and ready to act with the support of the majority of the Duma and to carry out its program, announcing its intention to use all efforts to attain that end.

At the opening of the Council of Empire, after M. Schepko and M. Stachyloitoff had spoken on the Polish question, M. Protopopov, Minister of Interior, said the Government now, as formerly, remained immovable based on the appeal issued in 1915 by the Premier, M. Gromykin.

BRITAIN DENIES TRANSPORT SUNK BY THE GERMANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) —

Regarding the British official report that a German submarine torpedoed a hostile transport ship of 12,000 tons, 80 miles west of Malta, on Nov. 6, the Admiralty states that this announcement is an obvious attempt to explain away the outrageous and inhuman act of torpedoing a small steamer without warning.

The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6, the Admiralty adds, was the mail steamer Arabia, 7932 tons, sunk without warning, 300 miles east of Malta.

(Continued on page five, column two)

NO WARNING IN SINKING NEUTRAL AND ALLIED SHIPS

Fifteen Vessels Sunk When United States Attention Was Focussed on Election

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More Neutral Boats Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) —

Two more British ships, one Danish, one Spanish and one Swedish vessel have been sunk.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HIGH LIVING COST REMEDY BY GOVERNMENT

Setting of Maximum Price for Foodstuffs Not Likely in United States — Embargo on Exports Seems Only Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maximum prices for foodstuffs will probably not be set by the Federal Government in the United States for years, it is believed, for several reasons. Such a cry would be raised in opposition that the plan probably would never be adopted if seriously considered, owing to the great solicitude for private property in the United States. It might be considered unconstitutional on the ground of confiscation without due process of law, even though it appears no more so than rate fixing by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But, as a practical matter, it is regarded as almost impossible because of the tremendous number of influences working to vary the fair price in different localities and at different times.

Embargo on foodstuffs, then, is regarded as the only Government action which is practicable. Agricultural interests will raise loud objections to this, it is believed, and the outcome is therefore dubious for the application of this method. It is held to be a fact, however, that Europe is virtually setting the prices for food in the United States.

Not all the increase in prices is due to economic causes of the recognized type, it is held. For instance, there is a marked "panicky" influence which has been driving prices up.

"Trusts" and price fixing, or partial control of prices through large production, control of natural products, transportation facilities of some essential to production or marketing of goods, undoubtedly have marked effect on some goods and speculation, also; but Government officials naturally do not care to be specific in this particular; nor do they regard these causes as offering a promising field for any early relief from high prices since legal action is the only method of attack and that a slow one.

Meanwhile no encouragement for lower food prices—in fact, the contrary—is found in either of two Government reports, out yesterday (Monday, Nov. 13): "October has not improved the former poor crop outlook," says the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. It continues:

"Corn, which last month promised a crop slightly under the five-year average, it is estimated has fallen off 75,000,000 bushels. The potato crop, known last month to be short, is yielding 12,000,000 bushels less than was then expected, being only four-fifths of an average crop. The production of beans is the lowest for several years, even less than the small crop of last year. Apple production is considerably below that of last year." Sugar beets, sweet potatoes and sugarcane crops are all reported good, especially the latter, which is exceptionally heavy.

An almost constant and universal upward tendency in food prices is shown by the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The November review of the bureau contains the following information relative to food prices:

"From July to September the increase was approximately 6 per cent."

"Eggs, butter, cheese, milk, bread, flour and potatoes all show an increase from July to September from 3 per cent for milk to 27 per cent for flour and 29 per cent for eggs."

In the last five years, according to the same source, there has been an average increase of 13 per cent. Fresh meats all show an increase, that of round steak, for example, being 22 per cent in the same period. Flour advanced 26 per cent. In the last year (Aug. 15, 1915, to Aug. 15, 1916) all articles show an average increase of 13 per cent. The three articles showing the greatest increases in that period are beans, 60 per cent; onions, 62 per cent; potatoes, 72 per cent.

As to bread, the bureau's figures show that on July 15, of 210 bakers in various cities, 85 per cent gave loaves weighing 15 ounces or more, before baking, for 5 cents, while in September only 7 per cent did so. The others have either raised the price or decreased the weight—or both.

TRADE COMBINE TO BE DISSOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A dissolution order was filed Monday by Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, in the Government Sherman law suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, the St. Louis Sirup and Preserving Company, the Novelty Candy Company and several individual defendants. According to the decision, within 120 days or, in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, after the filing of the mandate of the latter, a plan for dissolution shall be filed by the defendants with the Federal Trade Commission as masters in chancery, and that the commission will hear the case and report a plan to the court.

According to the decree, the Glucose Refining Company and the Corn Products Company, until merging with the Corn Products Refining Company, were combinations in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, in starch, glucose, and grape sugar made from corn, and their derivatives.

DAYLIGHT SAVING CAMPAIGN IS ON IN CLEVELAND

Chamber of Commerce Committee Calls Attention of Ohio Cities to Proposed Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Now that the election is practically settled and the question of American industrial preparedness looms conspicuous on the horizon, the committee on eastern time of the Chamber of Commerce is calling the attention of the cities of Ohio to the wisdom of making a State-wide use of that schedule. S. H. Halle, chairman of the committee, has called a meeting of the members at the Chamber of Commerce to consider what may best be done to "lead other cities of Ohio into daylight," as he puts it.

The question of industrial preparedness must continue to be one of the foremost subjects in the minds of every American during the next few years," Mr. Halle said, "and there is no greater factor in industrial efficiency than daylight. By a daylight saving schedule, as provided by the adoption of eastern time throughout Ohio and the West, every working man in the State, at least, would be granted 201 hours of additional daylight a year."

Chairman Halle called the attention of the committee to the result of an investigation which Borough President Marks of Manhattan has prepared for the convention to be held in that city in December for the extension of an additional daylight schedule throughout the United States. The information received by President Marks is that the daylight saving plan, which has been in vogue in Europe during the past summer, will continue along the same lines next year at which time it is the belief of Mr. Marks that the United States will follow suit.

The London Times recently called attention to the benefits which have accrued to the industrial life of England through the operation of what is known as the summer-time act. It points out that the new plan has resulted in an increased output in shipyards, engineering work, railway service and many other lines of industry.

It is the committee's hope that the day is not far distant when eastern time will be in use as far west as Chicago and perhaps Omaha.

IMPROVEMENTS URGED IN SHIP CHANNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Widening and deepening of the ship channel from the ocean to Perth Amboy, through Raritan Bay, Arthur Kill, Staten Island Sound, the channel north of Shooters Island and Kill Van Kull, to upper New York Bay, is being urged by industrial and commercial interests along the bay.

Deepening of the channel from 23 to 30 feet is asked, with sufficient widening to remove possibility of congestion of traffic which exists at present. At a hearing on the subject before Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry of the United States corps of engineers, E. S. Savage, representing the Staten Island and Deep Waterway Association, pointed out that improvements already undertaken had doubled the tonnage using the channel in five years.

CITY BUSINESS MEN RAISERS OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Many persons have been puzzled by the announcement from the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg that Philadelphia and Berks counties are the "banner" counties for wheat in the State of Pennsylvania the present year. The prevailing impression is that Philadelphia County is strictly a residential and business section. Its wheat cultivation is carried on largely in the northern section by business men who have entered into it as a means of relaxation. The amount produced in Philadelphia County was 24 bushels to the acre.

NEW JAPANESE NEWSPAPER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Honolulu has a new Japanese daily newspaper, the Hawaii Choko, which made its initial appearance on October 21. The publication will be issued every morning except Sunday. It is supported by T. Kimura and R. Murakami, veteran newspaper men, and will be independent in policy. With the publication of the Choko, Honolulu now has four daily newspapers in the Japanese language, as well as newspapers in English, Hawaiian, Korean, Chinese and Filipino.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At the opening session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association yesterday it was decided to form a corporation. A new constitution was adopted. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Suffrage Association, will speak today. Mrs. Nellie L. McClellan of Canada, Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of New York, Miss Lola Walker of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Tex Armstrong of Dallas are also here.

NEW APPOINTMENT IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senor Alfonso M. Siller, at present First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, has been designated Sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and will return to Mexico at once to assume office.

NATIONAL HOTEL MEN TO HOLD EXPOSITION

Discussions at Conferences Will Include Endowment of Hotel Training Schools and Automobile Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The guest in the modern hotel is the objective point of a thousand and one items of service. Sometimes he wonders how the hotel is organized to extend those services with the maximum of efficiency and economy. When 10,000 hotel men from every section of the United States and some parts of Canada gather in this city Nov. 21-25, they will be prepared to show the guest a full line of hotel methods, accessories, labor-saving devices, and service-giving appliances. The "how of the hotel" will be picked to pieces and put together again daily at the first National Hotel Men's Exposition in Grand Central Palace.

But the guest needs to do more than look if he wishes to reap the full benefit of those five days. He needs to listen to some of the discussions the hotel men will have. One will center about a plan for the endowment of hotel training schools. Young men are trained for other vocations and trained men are just as valuable to the hotel business. Then why not, ask the managers and proprietors, many of whom have worked their way from the bottom, provide schools to instruct young men in every aspect of hotel engineering and supervision? The modern hotel, they argue, is a necessary public service. Therefore for the good of the public it serves, the average efficiency of its administration should be raised by the influx of a body of men thoroughly trained in all the details of that administration.

There will be many discussions and papers, of course, which will not hold any particular interest for the guest unless he be technically inclined in thought. He will be interested to know, however, that the necessity for nation-wide employment bureaus is listed for discussion. For that will remind him how essential to the hotel is the question of employment, and of how migratory, at times, is the character of hotel help. And he will be reminded of the improvement of traveling facilities by the title of another discussion: "The Automobile and Good Roads in Relation to the General Hotel Business."

These two subjects, with a discussion of general hotel legislation, will take up much of the first meeting of the New York State Hotel Association the afternoon of November 22. The night before addresses will have been made by Mayor Mitchel, John McGlynn, president of the State association, and Thomas D. Green, president of the Hotel Association of New York City. The day after the exposition will open, and the State association will hear reports, elect officers and hold its thirteenth annual banquet at the Waldorf. On Nov. 24 the National Congress of Hotel Associations will meet under the auspices of the American Hotel Protective Association of the United States and Canada. The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association will meet that day, and the congress will convene again on the 25th.

COSTUME BALL FOR WAR SUFFERERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To increase the supply of funds for clothes and food for European war sufferers, the Society of Ten Allies will give a costume ball in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 28.

The affair will be under the auspices of the national allied relief committee, to raise funds for the following: Refugees in Russia committee, Lady Helmley's relief committee, the Queen of the Belgians' fund, the Belgian prisoners in Germany fund, permanent blind fund, the war babies' fund, Lady Alan Johnstone's hospital, the American ambulance in France, the British-American relief committee, the Milliken Sutherland ambulance, the allied home, Lord Charles Beresford's fund, the Russian war relief committee, French heroes' fund.

NEW BUILDING FOR COLORADO COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new building of Colorado Woman's College in Denver. It is a massive structure, built of brick and terra cotta.

The new building is called Administration Hall because the president's office is on the ground floor. Colorado Woman's College is a woman's college of high rank. It offers courses in the liberal arts, fine arts, household economics and Sunday school pedagogy. Friends of the college are now hopefully entering upon a campaign to get subscriptions for a building endowment fund of \$200,000.

ORANGES CHEAPER AT MONTEGO BAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—Prices of oranges are decreasing speedily. A month ago the first price was 10 shillings (\$2.50) per 1000. Two weeks after it went to 6 shillings (\$1.50) per 1000. It is 6 pence per 100. Although the price continues low, the fruit is being brought in by the growers in large quantities, and the present supply far exceeds the demand.

FRENCH PREMIER MAKES REPLY TO QUESTIONS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—Monsieur le President, when do you think the war will end? was the question put to M. Briand in a Paris drawing room recently. M. Alfred Capus, the editor of the Figaro, who was present, says that the question was considered indiscreet and that no one expected M. Briand would reply. M. Briand, however, had something to say and the following conversation took place.

"No, chere Madame, I cannot answer your question, but I think I can perhaps help you to await the reply patiently. I am not going to give you any information about the military situation, which were wiser left until I will just ask you to consider what has already been accomplished, and of which nothing that may happen in the war can any longer deprive us. Just think of France, Paris and your own state of mind in July, 1914, and compare them with October, 1916. I do not mean to imply that France had lost all prestige, that Paris was a corrupt city, and that you, Madame, had reached a point of exaggerated frivolity. I am not so complete a reactionary."

"Permit me to say that we never inferred . . ." interrupted a reactionary who was present. "Pardon me," continued M. Briand. "You had begun to deplore the decadence of our country. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation had sprung up, more sensitive, perhaps, to the memory of defeat, more highly strung and impatient than the preceding one. The insolence of Germany had greatly contributed to this condition of mind. And as one still did not dare think of such an eventuality as war, the result was a continual disagreement between exalted imaginations, and the unavoidable friction of everyday politics. It was a kind of mental disturbance which took the form of a continual craving for amusement, for something new and unforeseen. No, it was certainly not decadence, it was rather a hidden anger; the old insult continually revived owing to incessant provocations. And then we were quite aware that the world was not holding us in the estimation to which we felt we had a right, and all this irritated us . . ."

"And whose fault was it if we were wrongly judged . . . It was our own fault . . . what we said, our stage . . . our . . ."

"Oh, all that is sheer detail," replied M. Briand. "Those are just unimportant reasons. Behind them lay the real ones. A nation seen from a distance presents a certain individual appearance in which are comprised all its citizens, the politician as well as the man of letters, its art and its customs. It is from the nation as a whole that the stranger forms his opinion, and our attitude was not in our favor, and this was because it was not natural to us. It was self-conscious and forced, rendered so by the old defeat, and the proof of this is, that on the very day when that defeat was wiped out, when France showed by an immense heroism that she meant to shake off the old obsession, on that day, as with a common accord, all the nations recognized the mistake they had made with regard to her.

"The prestige of France has become extraordinarily great, it has never been greater at any period. By once more being our own true selves, we have recovered at one bound all our old influence. I repeat, this is what we have gained and nothing now can touch it. That is the result of the work of these two last years, to say nothing of everything else accomplished. As for the consequences, they are incalculable. They will affect every one of us in our advantages as citizens, as well as in our individual prosperity; they will affect labor, commerce, art de luxe . . . You will see from this, Madame, that to complete this work, to crown it by victory, is worth both time and patience. And if victory is hard to obtain, it is precisely because of its immense importance and of all that has to be achieved before it can be complete.

For now everything depends on victory: liberty, prosperity, social reform, the establishment of a powerful Republic . . ."

The conversation having naturally turned on the France of after the war, M. Briand predicted that the country would by political instinct and by the lessons which it had learnt, demand the exercise of authority from those whom it would elect to power, with the difference that, whereas under former régimes authority was imposed upon the nation, now it would be exercised at the nation's own demand. M. Briand does not go so far as to consider that present political methods will be totally discredited by the war. They will only need revising and reorganizing. There is one thing he is convinced of and that is that the war is doing a great deal to destroy that local parochialism responsible for "la politique de clocher," and substituting a general regard for the common welfare.

METAL TRADE INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Gerard Albert Muntz, Bart. (chairman), Mr. Cecil Lindsay Budd, Mr. Clive Cookson, Mr. Charles William Fielding, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Foster, Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, Mr. Alfred Harold Wiggin, J. P., to be a committee to consider the position after the war, especially in relation to international competition, of the lead, copper, and such other of the nonferrous metal trades as may be referred to the committee and to report what measures, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position.

The secretary of the committee is Mr. James F. Ronca and the committee's address is 7 Whitehall Gardens, S. W. It would take some time to install the plant and appliances for the treatment of the portion of the concentrates reserved for Australian treatment, and, meanwhile, parcels of zinc concentrates would be available for their Japanese allies. Upon those in Australia, far removed from the center of the conflict, was imposed the duty of not taking advantage of the position in which the Belgians and French found themselves. They should, on the other hand, allot to those countries as fair a share of the concentrates of the Commonwealth as would enable them, when the war was over,

BRITAIN SIGNS ZINC CONTRACT WITH AUSTRALIA

W. M. Hughes Announces Agreement Has Been Reached for Purchase of Concentrates for 10-Year Period After War

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia—Soon after his return to Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, was entertained at a dinner by the Australian Metal Exchange, which he had created in order that the metal industry of the Commonwealth might be thoroughly controlled. It is interesting to mention that several of those who were opposed to the establishment of the metal exchange were present, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Hughes' work in England, and said that their loyal and undivided support would continue to be given to the policy of his Government in conserving the mineral wealth of the country for the benefit of the Empire.

Important speeches were made by the chairman and by others present, but the address of the evening, to which the assembly looked forward, was delivered by Mr. Hughes, who prefaced his remarks by referring to the British Empire's stake in the war. They would conquer, he said, because they must conquer, but they must recognize that the entry of the Allies into the war could only be attained so long as they were prepared to press on. Did they, as Britons, think of defeat in those few disastrous weeks after the opening of the campaign in 1914? Were there any that thought England would go under? Why should they imagine that Germany would readily admit defeat? They would never defeat her unless they had the powers at their disposal, and exercised them.

He now came to those matters which concerned the metal exchange. They knew very well the position of Australia and the world in regard to the metal industry. Before the war Germany exercised complete control of the market. Limited output, fixed prices, determined, in short, the conditions both for employer and employee throughout the world. He was afraid that no employer or employee realized it, but it was an unassailable fact all the same. The Germans manipulated the market as they pleased.

It was perfectly well known to those present that when war broke out the channels through which spelter found its way to the market were controlled by Germany absolutely. The idea of every man in Australia other than those of German descent was that they should control the spelter industry within the Empire as far as possible, that they should

DESTROYERS AT JUTLAND

Rudyard Kipling's Account of North Sea Battle Shows Important Part Played by War Vessels of Torpedo Boat Class

I.
Copyright 1916 by Rudyard Kipling in the United States of America.

LONDON, England.—There was much destroyer work in the battle of Jutland. The actual battle area may not have been more than 20,000 square miles, but the incidental patrols, from first to last, must have covered many times that area. Doubtless the next generation will come out every detail of it. All we need remember is there were many squadrons of battleships and cruisers engaged over the face of the North Sea, and that they were accompanied in their dread comings and goings by multitudes of destroyers who attacked the enemy both by day and by night from the afternoon of May 31 to the morning of June 1, 1916. We are too close to the gigantic canvas to take in the meaning of the picture; our children, stepping backward through the years, may get the true perspective and proportions.

After recapitulating the order in which the German fleet left its North Sea ports, and giving a brief account of how the battle was joined between Admiral Beatty's battle cruiser fleet and the German battle cruiser fleet finally the enemy broke back in a loop as the British fleet edged him off the Danish coast, the British main battle fleet afterwards coming up behind the Germans and following in their wake, Mr. Kipling continues: As darkness fell our fleets lay between the enemy and his home ports. During the night our heavy ships keeping well clear of possible mine fields, swept down south to south and west of the Horns Reef, so that they might pick him up in the morning. When morning came, our main fleet could find no trace of the enemy to the southward, but our destroyer flotillas further north had been very busy with enemy ships, apparently running for the Horns Reef Channel. It looks, then, as if, when we lost sight of the enemy in the smoke screen and the darkness, he had changed course and broken for home astern our main fleet. And whether that was a sound maneuver or otherwise, the small flots of the North Sea alone can tell.

But how is a layman to give any coherent account of an affair where a whole country's coastline was background to battle covering geographical degrees?... A little time after the action began to heat up between our battle cruisers and the enemy's, eight or 10 of our destroyers opened the ball for their branch of the service by breaking up the attack of an enemy light cruiser and 15 destroyers. Of these they accounted for at least two destroyers; some think more, and drove the others back on their battle cruisers. This scattered that fight a good deal over the sea. Three of our destroyers held on for the enemy's battle fleet who came down on them at ranges which eventually grew less than 3000 yards. Our people ought to have been lifted off the seas bodily, but they managed to fire a couple of torpedoes apiece while the range was diminishing. They had no illusions. Says one of the three speaking of her second shot which she loosed at fairly close range, "This torpedo was fired because it was considered very unlikely that the ship would escape disablement before another opportunity offered." But still they lived—three destroyers against all a battle cruiser fleet's quick-fires, as well as the fire of a batch of enemy destroyers at 600 yards, and they were thankful for small mercies.

"The position being favorable," a third torpedo was fired from each while they yet floated. At 2500, one destroyer was hit somewhere in the vital and swerved badly across her next astern who "was obliged to alter course to avoid a collision thereby failing to fire four torpedoes." Then that next astern "observed signal for destroyers, recall," and went back to report to her flotilla captain—alone. Of her two companions, one was "badly hit and remained stopped but was afloat when last seen." Ships that "remain stopped" are liable to be rammed or sunk by methodical gunfire. That was, perhaps 50 minutes' work put in, before there was any really vicious "edge" to the action, and it did not steady the nerves of the enemy battle cruisers any more than another attack made by another detachment of ours.

"What does one do when one passes a ship that remains stopped?" I asked of a youth who had had experience. "Nothing special. They cheer, and you cheer back. One doesn't think about it till afterwards. You see, it may be your luck in another minute."

There were many other torpedo attacks in all parts of the battle that misty afternoon, including a quaint episode of an enemy light cruiser who "looked as if she were trying" to torpedo one of our battle-cruisers while the latter was particularly engaged. A destroyer of ours, returning from a special job which required delicacy, was picking her way back at 30 knots through batches of enemy battle-cruisers and light cruisers, with the idea of attaching herself to the nearest destroyer flotilla and making herself useful. It occurred to her that as she "was in a most advantageous position for repelling enemy's destroyers endeavoring to attack, she could not do better than to remain on the 'engaged bow' of our battle-cruiser." So she remained and considered things.... She sighted the enemy light cruiser "class uncertain," only a few thousand yards away and "decided to attack her in order to frustrate her firing torpedoes at our battle fleet." (This, in case the authorities should think that

light cruiser wished to buy rubber.) So she fell upon the light cruiser with every gun she had, at between two and four thousand yards and secured a number of hits, just the same as at target practice.

While thus occupied, she sighted out of the mist a squadron of enemy battle-cruisers that had worried her earlier in the afternoon. Leaving the light cruiser, she closed to what she considered a reasonable distance of the newcomers, and let them have, as she thought, both her torpedoes. She possessed an active acting sub-lieutenant, who, though officers of that rank think otherwise, is not very far removed from an ordinary midshipman of the type one sees in tow of relatives at the Army and Navy Stores. He sat astride one of the tubes to make quite sure things were in order, and fired when the sights came on. But at that very moment, a big shell hit the destroyer on the side and there was a tremendous escape of steam. Believing—since she had seen one torpedo leave the tube before the smash came—believing that both her tubes had been fired, the destroyer turned away "at greatly reduced speed" (the shell reduced it), and passed, quite reasonably close, the light cruiser whom she had been hammering so faithfully till the larger game appeared.

Meantime, the sub-lieutenant was exploring what damage had been done by the big shell. He discovered that only one of the two torpedoes had left the tubes, and "observing enemy light cruiser beam on and apparently temporarily stopped," he fired the providential remainder at her, and it hit her below the conning tower and well and truly exploded, as was witnessed by the sub-lieutenant himself, the commander, a leading signalman and several other ratings. Luck continued to hold! The acting sub-lieutenant further reported that "we still had three torpedoes left and at the same time drew my attention to enemy's line of battleships." They rather looked as if they were coming down with intent to assault. So the sub-lieutenant fired the rest of the torpedoes which, at least, started off correctly from the shell-shaken tubes, and must have crossed the enemy's lines. When torpedoes turn up among a squadron, they upset the steering and distract the attention of all concerned. Then the destroyer judged it time to take stock of her injuries. Among other minor defects she could neither steam, steer, nor signal.

Mark how virtue is rewarded! Another of our destroyers an hour or so previously, had been knocked clean out of action, before she had done anything, by a big shell which gutted a boiler-room and started an oil fire. (That is the drawback to oil!) She crawled out between the battleships till she "reached an area of comparative calm," and repaired damage. She says: "The fire having been dealt with, it was found a mat kept the stokehold dry. My only trouble now being lack of speed, I looked round for useful employment and saw a destroyer in great difficulties, so closed her." She proved to be our paralytic friend of the intermittent torpedo tubes, and a grateful ship she was when her crippled sister (but still good for a few knots) offered her a tow, "under very trying conditions with large enemy ships approaching." So the two set off together, Cripple and Paralytic, with heavy shells falling round them, as sciable as a couple of lame hounds.

Cripple worked up to 12 knots, and the weather grew vile, and the tow parted. Paralytic, by this time, had raised steam in a boiler or two, and made shift to get along slowly on her own. Cripple, limping beside her, till Paralytic could make any more headway in that rising sea, and Cripple had to tow her once more. Once more the tow parted. So they tied Paralytic up rudely and effectively with a cable round her after bollards and gun (presumably because of strained forward bulkheads) and hauled her stern-first through heavy seas, at continually reduced speeds, doubtful of their position, unable to sound because of the weather. Paralytic, by this time, had raised steam in a boiler or two, and made shift to get along slowly on her own. Cripple, limping beside her, till Paralytic could make any more headway in that rising sea, and Cripple had to tow her once more. Once more the tow parted. 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HIGH PRICES OPEN MARKET TO ARKANSAS COAL

Mines Working to Capacity Despite High Freight Rates That Make Eastern Trade Normally Unavailable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—High freight rates, which are claimed to have been arranged by certain railroads to shut out competition of Arkansas semi-anthracite coal, is the reason given for the entrance, at this time, of Arkansas coal into the market. The contention is that only when the prices are high are the producers allowed to enter the eastern market or able to transport their coal at the prevailing high freight rates.

All anthracite coal mines in this State are now running to their full capacity and many are increasing their capacity in order to take care of new demands. Operators at the main anthracite mining towns say their output has been more than doubled this year over last year.

However, figures compiled show that only 1500 to 2000 tons of anthracite or semi-anthracite coal are now being mined in the Arkansas field daily, most of it going to Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and New Orleans. There is no doubt that production here is increasing with the high prices.

Large beds of anthracite are located in the western part of the State along the Arkansas River and large mines are at Hartman, Russellville, and Bernice. The coal is said to be of a higher grade than Pennsylvania coal. It is smokeless and contracts have been secured from the French Government for its use in the navy, according to Little Rock dealers. It has also been recommended for use in the United States navy by experts, it is said.

Prices in Little Rock have advanced \$1.00 to \$2 per ton, the price now being \$8.50. Shipments to the eastern part of the country sent anthracite up to this figure in Arkansas.

Large Profits Disclosed

Pennsylvania Commission Accuses Witnesses of Withholding Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The commission appointed by Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh to inquire into the cause of the high price of coal and other features that are connected with the mining and selling of this commodity is now meeting in this city, and has already brought out a number of interesting facts bearing on the situation in general. The commission is composed of former Judge Robert S. Gathrop of West Chester, E. J. LaFerty of this city, and John Longdon, an operator of bituminous coal.

During the initial sessions, which were held in the Mayor's reception room in City Hall, it was brought out that the Marke company has paid dividends ranging from 32 to 50 per cent during the last three years, and that the profit of coal per ton ranged in some companies from 17 to 65 cents. An evident desire to evade direct questions brought from Chairman Gathrop severe criticism of two witnesses, representatives of the G. B. Marke Company of Hazleton.

These men pleaded ignorance of certain conditions, and Judge Gathrop told them plainly that if they refused to answer themselves, he would bring Mr. Marke himself here to testify. "You gentlemen," he said, "are not giving us the definite information to which we think we are entitled, and your answers are evasive. You either are unable to answer these questions, or you are unwilling to do so."

Many facts have already been brought out to show unreasonable profits on small capital.

Mined When Cars There

Production in Field Hampered by Transportation Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. SMITH, Ark.—From leading wholesalers in this city it is learned that the output and the price of the semi-anthracite produced in this field are greater than for years past. The situation, however, is the result of a normal growth, it is claimed. The raking price of \$4.50 per ton, t. o. b., represents about 50 cents per ton advance over the price at this time last year.

The market is exceedingly strong, but production is held back to some extent by the alleged car shortage. Many mines do not sell for local consumption, their entire output going to states immediately north—to Kansas and Missouri. In the case of these mines, no coal is taken out of the ground unless there are cars on hand to fill.

GALLUP'S ISLAND TRANSFER

Mayor Curley signed the formal order of transfer of Gallup's Island from the City of Boston to the Federal Government today. The city gave a quit claim deed to the island at the request of the Government, and the \$150,000 which the city receives for the property will be used to meet maturing bonds.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the State Board of Charity, will be the speaker at the eighty-third annual meeting of the Boston Children's Friend Society, the oldest society in Boston, to care for both boys and girls. The meeting will be held in the small chapel of the Old South church at 10:30 a. m. Friday.

MATHEMATICS TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS AS UNIT

Beginning With Seventh Grades in Boston Changes in Methods Are Planned

Beginning with the seventh grade in the new course of study for the public schools of Boston mathematics is to be taught as a unit, not as arithmetic, nor as algebra, nor as geometry, but as a combination of them all, where the practical problem of arithmetic, the simple measurements of geometry and the elementary forms of algebra may be closely correlated. These are to be presented as sequential throughout the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

An outline of work for use in the intermediate classes in the elementary schools has been prepared by a council composed of teachers of mathematics in the normal, high and elementary schools of the city, and is now being distributed. The plan is a tentative one for grades seven and eight, with the intention that it shall be in a measure introductory to the work already planned for grade nine.

It is the intention that the total amount of work in this subject shall not be to any extent increased, but it is held that some changes are necessary in point of view, in methods, in illustration and in purpose.

The outline was made following the report of the committee composed of heads of departments of mathematics in high schools appointed to make a study of the problem, and is in line with its recommendations.

"The whole subject of mathematics needs to be restudied," Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools, in charge of the subject said yesterday. "Arithmetic should be pursued for six years in the elementary grades, where stress should be placed upon the fundamental processes and the simpler elements where drill should be emphasized rather than abstract reasoning, and where all mathematical severities should be avoided.

The annual retainer pay of officers in the Fleet Naval Reserve is two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy and the annual retainer pay of men is \$50 a year for men with less than eight years' service; \$72 a year for men with eight years and less than 12 years' service; and \$100 for men with 12 or more years' service. An increase of 25 per cent of their retainer pay will be given men and officers enrolling in the Fleet Naval Reserve within four months of the date of the termination of their last naval service. In addition to the retainer pay the men in the Fleet Reserve, when actively employed, are paid the same as the men in regular service.

Requirements for the Fleet Reserve are three months' active duty for each enrollment. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to assign officers and men to active duty on application. They must be governed by the laws and regulations of the navy while on active duty.

Members of the fleet naval reserve cannot be officers or enlisted men in any other branch of the military service of the United States or State, but may accept any other position in public service. They must also keep on hand such part of the uniform as prescribed and make reports concerning their movements and occupations as required.

Men who are experienced in aviation and who are available for the work in any other unit of the Naval Reserve Force are also eligible for work in this class. Class 6 is made up of those members of any other unit who wish to serve the navy without retainer pay. Further particulars concerning the last three classes will be given when the Navy Department begins active work on their formation.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was learned today that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia is about to issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature of that State to take some action regarding West Virginia's debt of \$13,000,000 to the State of Virginia.

It is explained that in the absence of a special call the Legislature is powerless to act in the matter, and that threatened legal proceedings by Virginia prompt the Governor's action.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Thursday:

Orders to Officers

Lieut. Com. J. S. Graham, to Saratoga as executive officer. Lieut. F. M. Robinson, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7. Lieut. H. P. Curley, to Ohio. Lieut. W. H. O'Brien, to Denver as navigator. Lieut. H. S. Kepp, to Washington. Lieut. H. R. Weitz, to Naval Hospital, Washington. P. A. Surg. M. H. Ames, detached Salem, to Maine.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, San Francisco, at Hampton Roads, Neptune at Puerto Plata, Oregon at Venice, Cal., Texas at Southern drill grounds, Tucker, Wainwright at Boston, Vicksbury at Puget Sound.

Sailed—Abraida, Olongapo to Shanghai, Buffalo, Manzanillo to Las Penas, Chattanooga, Corinto to Gulf of Fonseca, Columbia, Philadelphia to New London, New Orleans, San Francisco to San Diego, Oklahoma, Hampton Roads to Southern drill grounds, Sacramento, Culebra Island to San Juan, P. R.

CHAMBER PLANS AID

President Charles F. Weed of the Chamber of Commerce in a letter to

Mayor Curley today said that for

every dollar of the unexpended balance of the original funds of the Boston Industrial Development Board, which is

signed over to the Chamber of Com-

merce by the donors, another dollar

will be contributed by the Chamber in

carrying forward the work of the

former board. There remains about

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE PROJECT IS FORWARDED

Massachusetts Commission of Labor and Industry to Cooperate With Officer in Charge of Boston Recruiting Station

Cooperation between the Massachusetts Commission of Labor and Industry and the Boston recruiting office of the United States Navy was promised yesterday at a meeting between Lieut. Harlow T. Kays, U. S. N., in charge of the recruiting office, and Edwin Mulready, Commissioner of Labor. Lieutenant Kays said today that the Commissioner had promised to do all in his power to aid in the establishing of the Naval Reserve Force authorized by an act of the last Congress.

The mailing lists of the department will be open to the recruiting office, and it is expected that this will aid in reaching men interested in such a service.

Efforts of the navy officials are centered now on the formation of the Fleet Reserve, or class 1 of the Naval Reserve Force, to be composed of former members of the United States navy, either enlisted men or officers. A four-year term of enlistment with an honorable discharge is among the qualifications for candidates for this class. Former officers of the United States Naval Service, including Annapolis graduates, who have left the service under honorable conditions, also are eligible.

The annual retainer pay of officers in the Fleet Naval Reserve is two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy and the annual retainer pay of men is \$50 a year for men with less than eight years' service; \$72 a year for men with eight years and less than 12 years' service; and \$100 for men with 12 or more years' service.

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Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida,

San Francisco, at Hampton Roads,

Neptune at Puerto Plata, Oregon at

Venice, Cal., Texas at Southern drill

grounds, Tucker, Wainwright at Bos-

ton, Vicksbury at Puget Sound.

Sailed—Abraida, Olongapo to Shang-

hai, Buffalo, Manzanillo to Las Penas,

Chattanooga, Corinto to Gulf of Fon-

seca, Columbia, Philadelphia to New

London, New Orleans, San Fran-

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

obliged our troops to yield a little ground toward Saltrou and Brezou.

In the valley of Jiu the Austro-German attack has been continued with violence and in spite of counter-attacks our troops have been obliged to fall back toward their second line trenches.

Aviation: During the last two or three days our opponents have again displayed notable activity. Enemy machines have flown over Turnu, Magurele, Zimnita, the region of Glogariu, Tuicea, Kimpulung, Sinaia and Roman and dropped bombs, causing slight damage. They dropped bombs on the capital and its environs, killing and wounding peaceful inhabitants, especially women and children.

A great number of bombs were dropped over the palace, where the Queen and princesses of Rumania were formerly living. They had left the palace, however.

On various occasions, especially yesterday, enemy aviators flew over small towns and villages, descending to a very low altitude with their machines and fired with machine guns on the peaceable population in the streets or working in the fields.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official communiqué reports considerable enemy shelling north and south of the Acre during the night.

The bulletin from general headquarters issued last night reads:

During the day we further advanced our front north of the Acre.

The prisoners taken since Monday morning have reached a total of 5678.

The troops employed have shown conspicuous skill, dash and fortitude. Our success was not won without a hard struggle as the Germans responded strongly and as conditions of the ground greatly increased the difficulty of attack. Our losses, considering the extent of our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took over 1000 prisoners at the expense of 450 casualties.

South of the Acre we established the position won yesterday east of Butte de Warlencourt. The Germans, massing at one point for a counter-attack, were dispersed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday our airplanes did much useful work. Last night they made successful bombing attacks on an enemy aerodrome, railway lines, stations and rolling stock.

Another official statement says:

Early this morning the harbors and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge and Ostend were again heavily bombarded by squadrons of naval airplanes and seaplanes. Direct hits were observed in the Atelier de la Marine, and in the proximity to the power station. A large fire, probably from the petrol store, was observed. All the machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued last night says:

On the Somme front the battle continued with violence the whole day. The Germans made a strong effort with considerable effectiveness at the same time north and south of the river.

The resistance of our troops held back the assaults of their adversaries, who were able to obtain only limited advantages at the price of very heavy losses.

North of the Somme an attack was launched, after an intense bombardment against our positions from Lessbeufs to the south of Bouchavesnes. The Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in our advanced elements in the northern corner and western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else our machine guns' fire and barrage fire checked the attempts of the Germans.

South of the river the Germans renewed their attacks in the course of the afternoon on the front of Abbeville and the Chaunes Wood. The struggle, carried out with obstinacy, ended in the repulse of the Germans, who were obliged to return to their trenches after sanguinary losses, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoir, where they were able to make progress. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Army of the east: After a brief period of quiet, fighting was resumed with stubbornness in the region of the Tcherna River. The Serbian offensive developed on Nov. 13 and 14, and brought to our allies a new success. The German-Bulgarians fell back in the neighborhood of Hill 212, northeast of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbian forces who occupied the village of Cegel. North of Velyeselo the victorious advance of the Franco-Serbian troops continues.

According to supplementary reports, the number of prisoners taken in Tcherna bend on Nov. 10, 11 and 12 exceeded 2200, to which must be added an additional thousand prisoners captured Nov. 13 and 14. Among the latter were 600 Germans, including several officers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

On the River Narayvka, in the region of the heights east of the village of Lipniadotna, we assumed the offensive and drove out the enemy troops from those of our trenches which they had occupied on both sides of the road leading to the village of Slaventin. We took prisoners and two machine guns. The enemy counterattack was unsuccessful.

In Transylvania, north and south of the Oltz Valley, the Rumanians took the offensive, repulsed the Austro-

Germans and captured some prisoners and three machine guns.

In the Tigrjuijli, Alt and Jiu valleys persistent enemy attacks still continue. The Austrians, who have been considerably reinforced by fresh German troops, succeeded in places in pressing back the Rumanians.

Dobrudja—There is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

Julian front: There was desultory artillery action at several points on the upper and middle Isonzo. On the San Marco, east of Gorizia, at daybreak yesterday three battalions of the Austrians supported by heavy artillery fire attacked a salient of ours at Two Pines House.

Five determined attacks successively were driven off with heavy loss to the Austrians. The Austrians then subjected our positions to a heavy bombardment with guns of all calibers, in consequence of which it was deemed advisable during the afternoon to evacuate some of our more exposed trenches. On the Carso we again received our line by an advance at several points, taking some prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday)—An official communiqué reports violent attacks against the Bulgarian positions in the Monastir plain which, the communiqué states, failed, although the lines were penetrated at some points. In the Tcherna bend, Bulgarian and German troops withdrew to positions north of Tepavci and Cegel.

DRASTIC ACTION BY BRITAIN IN REGARD TO FOOD

(Continued from page one)

The bidders argued against the electrical propulsion system preferred by the navy experts for the four battleships. So far no private builder has undertaken to construct ships of that type, but the Government has under construction at its own yards three electrical drive battleships.

The bidders said they doubted the ability of the electrical companies to provide the equipment for the great number of ships which are to be built within the next three years. They also said they could not be expected to guarantee the operation of machinery they did not construct themselves or face the possibility of delay in delivery of the ships through defects in such machinery.

Secretary Daniels said he had received assurances from one electrical company that it could meet all demands made upon it by the Navy. It was indicated that the department would not abandon this type of propulsion because of the attitude of the private builders, since navy experts believe it greatly increases the efficiency of battle craft.

MERRIMAC RIVER CHANNEL URGED BY TRADE BOARDS

Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport Favor Barge Waterway Improvements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The trade boards of the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport have filed a final statement in answer to questions by the War Department with regard to the proposed channel in the Merrimac river. In brief, these answers show:

That the great industries of both

Lowell and Lawrence, where the water power of the river must be considered, almost unanimously favor the river channel. The exceptions are four concerns in Lowell and one in Lawrence.

That the water power companies need have no fear of the interference with long established water power rights, because the lock at the Lawrence dam will use only 48 cents worth of water power each time it is filled. During five months in the year the lock will use only a portion of the surplus water, which is otherwise going to waste over the dam. There is no loss of water power whatever in Lowell.

That the water power of both Lowell and Lawrence represents only one-seventh of the total of the steam and electric power of companies using water and is, therefore, not a matter of extreme consideration to those companies in driving the wheels of their mills.

That evidence is available from ocean transportation companies showing that for many years to come there is no chance that barges of sufficiently light draft to use the 18-foot channel will become extinct.

That coal need not be considered as the only producible commodity to use the river, in view of the statements of manufacturers, who state the channel will help the receipts of cotton, lumber, fertilizer materials, pig iron and other bulky products.

The document is the work of Congressman John Jacob Rogers, who signs it; Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and George E. Rix of Lawrence and George Bowers, Robert F. Marden and John H. Murphy of Lowell. Numerous other men have aided in the computations.

He was connected with a private agency, styled the International Secret Service Agency, at Brussels," said Prince von Hatzfeldt.

"He was caught in Scotland, I think,

and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at Edinburgh. This was in 1912.

After finishing his term he came to this country."

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Harvard Cooperative Society will pay back to its members a total of \$16,614 as its first dividend of the fiscal year 1915-16, a gain of \$1538 over that of a year ago. The dividend will be paid in the form of a 9 per cent rebate on cash purchases and a 7 per cent rebate on credit purchases.

SUFFRAGISTS AT LUNCHEON

A luncheon was served yesterday at the Copley-Plaza in connection with the Bay State Suffrage Festival. Mrs. G. M. Wright, Mrs. Horace Bease, Mrs. James Head, Mrs. George Copp Warren and Mrs. Winans of Brookline were in charge.

SHIPBUILDERS IN CONFERENCE ON NEW NAVY TYPES

Lowest Bidders Explain Construction Difficulties to Secretary of War Daniels

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unable to bring their bids within the limit set by Congress and, in some cases, objecting to the type of vessel desired by the Government, occasioned a conference yesterday between Secretary Daniels and representatives of the lowest bidders for vessels of the new

In the case of the four scout cruisers only one bid was received, that of the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company. Other builders explained that they have been unable to bring their estimates within the \$5,000,000 limit of cost fixed by Congress. Mr. Daniels intimated that Congress would be asked to increase this limit, and new bids would be sought. Bids for battleships, destroyers and submarines were made contingent upon modifications which render them unacceptable to the department.

The bidders explained that the long time required for construction in the majority of their proposals was due to the uncertainty about prompt delivery of structural steel. A proposal that provision be made for extension of time in the event of delay for this reason was not favorably received by the

Earlier in the day the department had been assured by representatives of a structural steel company that preference would be given to Government orders whether for private or public yards. Similar statements have come from many other manufacturers, and the department is unwilling to open a door that might permit of extended delay.

The bidders argued against the electrical propulsion system preferred by the navy experts for the four battleships. So far no private builder has undertaken to construct ships of that type, but the Government has under construction at its own yards three electrical drive battleships.

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The Harvard Cooperative Society will pay back to its members a total of \$16,614 as its first dividend of the fiscal year 1915-16, a gain of \$1538 over that of a year ago. The dividend will be paid in the form of a 9 per cent rebate on cash purchases and a 7 per cent rebate on credit purchases.

SUFFRAGISTS AT LUNCHEON

A luncheon was served yesterday at the Copley-Plaza in connection with the Bay State Suffrage Festival. Mrs. G. M. Wright, Mrs. Horace Bease, Mrs. James Head, Mrs. George Copp Warren and Mrs. Winans of Brookline were in charge.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE STUDIED

National Conference Board Formed by Twelve Associations of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Magnus W. Alexander, assistant to the president of the General Electric Company, described today the organization of the National Industrial Conference Board which he announced at the convention of the National Founders Association yesterday. The board makes it possible for twelve industrial organizations to cooperate in the preparation of American industries for economic conditions which will follow the war, by conducting a clearing house for information, a forum for discussion and machinery for mutual help in the solution of all problems relative to industrial development.

Do you know that Ostrich Feather Fans mounted on Tortoise shell are the very latest? They are often combined with opera bags, which we are showing now for the first time. They are \$10. Street Floor, New Building.

Motor Stockings that are both warm and attractive are the newest addition to motor apparel. In our Hosiery Section, 250.

The Grenville Line of perfumes which we are introducing are the very latest and "smartest" Parisian Perfumes. Toilet Goods Section, New Building.

Jordan Marsh Company

Jordan Marsh Company

Notes Around the Store Marabou Collars in natural and black, black and white, natural and white, are very popular. 2.50 to 15.00. Collar Section, Main Store.

Georgette Crepe Collars continue to be highly favored. In our Neckwear Section, Main Store, for 50c to 12.50.

Silver Rhinestone Jewelry is really quite the "thing." You will find a variety of designs at a range of prices to please all in our Jewelry Section, New Building.

Fancy Madeira Linens can still be secured at prices that are surprisingly low. How long this will continue is very uncertain. Fourth Floor, Main Store.

Do you know that Ostrich Feather Fans mounted on Tortoise shell are the very latest? They are often combined with opera bags, which we are showing now for the first time. They are \$10. Street Floor, New Building.

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Jordan Marsh Company

The pure luxuriance of Carpets will always make this form of floor covering indispensable in the well appointed home.

We are showing for this season a number of unique patterns and colorings created especially for us, together with an unusually complete collection of standard carpets which our timely purchase enables us to offer you at immense values.

Plain carpets, which are very much in favor right now, 2.10 to 4.95 a yard—widths made up to suit requirements. Wool carpets, 36 in. wide, figured and plain colorings, 1.10 to 1.20 a yard—Also Hall and Stair Trackers, 27 and 36 inches wide, from 1.30 to 6.50 a yard.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

UNITED STATES SHIP BUILDING SHOWS ACTIVITY

United States shipping interests were unusually active in the construction of wood and metal vessels in the first ten months of 1916, according to a report from the Federal Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

The conference will close with an evening session at the Hotel Walton, the presiding officer being Samuel Fels.

At the night session on Wednesday Louis Brandeis Wehle of Louisville, Ky., nephew of Justice Brandeis, criticized the United States jury system as obsolete and made the statement that the bench and bar had steadily declined in the United States.

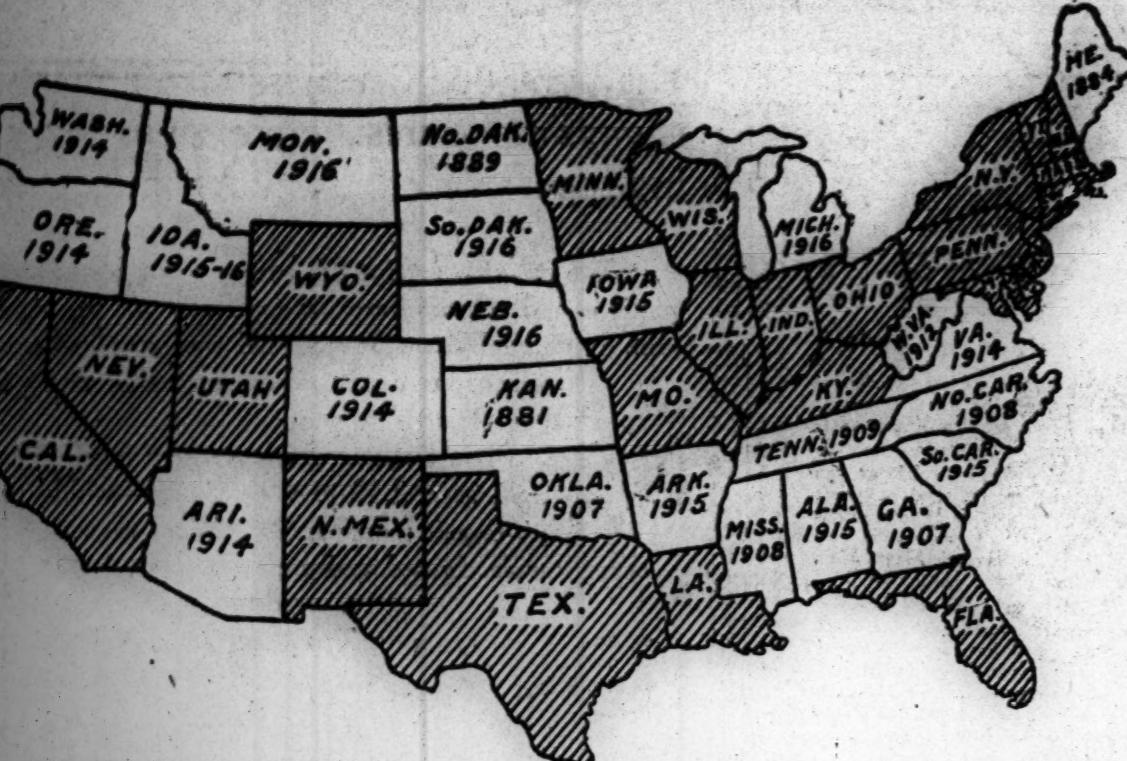
JAPANESE UNION IS FAVORED BY AMERICAN LABOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Organization of Japanese workmen in their own country to get better wages and general living conditions is favored by the American Federation of Labor, Andrew Furuseth, head of the Seamen's Union, said, today.

"We are not going to permit administration of Japanese or other Orientals into the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Furuseth said. "It would be a wedge for the entrance into this country of thousands of Orientals as laborers. If an attempt is made to admit them to the federation, it will bring on a great fight."

It is planned, instead, Mr. Furuseth said, to organize the Japanese, especially in their own country—give them labor unions and the power of organization generally. This plan, it is believed, will keep them out of this country, by giving them better living conditions at home.

"I am opposed to the admission of any of these laborers," stated Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. "We will stand for the restriction of all immigration and



Prohibition states are those in white. Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan joining at recent election. Idaho this year accepted a constitutional prohibition amendment strengthening its prohibition action last year. Tennessee has what is called "four-mile law," preventing location of saloon within four miles of a church or schoolhouse.

A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON EMPIRE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—In delivering the inaugural lecture of the School of Social Study and Training at Glasgow, Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, analyzed some of the problems likely to come up for solution at the end of the war, particularly with reference to international relations.

He divided these problems into three main classes—internal, inter-imperial and international. As to the internal position, he recalled that before the war the country was in an acute stage of industrial unrest. Another aspect of the economic situation was that the production in many of their great industries was being dwarfed by that of some other highly industrialized nations. The old causes of trouble were still there and would still be operative. The question of rates of wages, whether these were advancing as they ought to advance, the question of the restriction of output on one side and cutting of piece rates on the other, the demarcation of work between trade unions and the question of whether workmen should not have a share in the discipline and management of workshops, would still be discussed.

During the war there had been new developments in the situation. They had all the added difficulties of dilution of labor. It was promised, and promised in absolutely good faith, that all the safeguards which trade unions formerly found necessary would be restored, and yet as time passed the one thing that was quite clear was that even with the best will in the world they could not be restored. The sooner they—employers, workmen and public—realized that the old status quo ante could not be restored in the letter, the better. There was going to be difficulty after the war in the readjustment of the position, and he considered it was absolutely necessary that masters and men should meet as soon as possible to think out the whole problem both for the sake of the permanent position and also the immediate position after the war.

Dealing with the inter-imperial problem, Mr. Steel-Maitland referred to the various alternatives for establishing a closer relationship between them and their colonies. All that one could say, he thought, was that they must try to develop consultation and cooperation without prejudice as to what the difficulties at the end of the war might lead up to. Referring to international relations, the lecturer said that the only thing that would supersede existing conditions was some form of a reign of international law, and to have a reign of law they had to have some sanction that could be enforced. It was perfectly clear that they could not have an international set of states at the present time, and all that one could do was to realize that that was the only real outcome to succeed the other, and try to understand by what steps they could at the same time meet the present situation, and also work toward such a

period, but the Turkish base in the rear of the position was shelled by the cars' guns and a magazine was blown up. Before this action the cars ran short of petrol. There was not enough left even for them to retire if attacked. What little petrol was left was gathered from all the cars and put into one armored car, which was then ostentatiously sent out as though to inspect the road, and thereby led the enemy to suppose that an attack was contemplated. The ruse was completely successful.

In the absence of good water for drinking purposes water obtained from the radiators of the cars was sometimes utilized. Cattle "obtained" from the Kurds furnished welcome meat, while occasional fish diet was provided by firing cartridges into the rivers.

One squadron under Commander Belt, is now operating in Persia to the south of Lake Urumiah. Lieutenant-Commander Dye and Warrant-Officer C. J. Smith have been awarded the Vladmir order for meritorious service and bravery in action. Petty Officers Cox and Macmahon have gained the St. George's medal.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The German public was somewhat astonished recently to learn from a semi-official communication that, in addition to the numerous institutions for the regulation of the trade in foodstuffs, there are departments for the examination of food prices. It is generally conceded that so far the beneficial effect of these numerous departments has been very small indeed. They do not seem to be in a position to exercise the control they are supposed to wield, and consumers usually hesitate to appeal either to them or to the police when they find the maximum prices exceeded, as the loss of time and unpleasantness involved does not recommend such a course to most people, especially when they are so dependent, as they are just now, on the goodwill of shopkeepers. Discussion is therefore rife as to the best means of dealing with the situation, and one proposal recently put forward was that in large towns hundreds of educated women should be appointed to daily watch over both wholesale and retail trade so that dealers should realize that they might be subject to inspection at any minute. The proposal would be welcomed if it held out the hope of reduction in the number of war departments, but its critics consider that it would only lead to the creation of a still more extensive "apparatus," and are looking for some other solution of the problem.

ADDRESS ON DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—L'HUMANITÉ published the text of the address sent by the Dutch section of the League of Neutral Nations to the Dutch Government regarding the deportations from Lille, Roubaix and other districts. The address states that both the dignity and the moral sense of neutral countries demand immediate intervention on behalf of the oppressed populations; that if the French Government contests the authenticity of the testimony collected by the French Government, it should authorize the neutral powers to make an inquiry into the events which took place in the Nord between April 22 and 29, 1916. The address goes on to say that since there is reason to believe that any proposal for an inquiry would be favorably received by the French Government, the Dutch section of the League respectfully urges on the Dutch Government that a proposal should be placed before the neutral countries, as well as before the French and the German governments, to the effect that delegates from the neutral powers should visit the invaded departments, or that a commission of neutrals should be appointed for the purpose of an inquiry, such a commission having the power in conjunction with other neutral delegates, to draw up any resolution on the result of their inquiry as might be required.

JULES BOIS LECTURE

International aspects of French philosophy and its similarity to the philosophy of England and the United States were discussed by Jules Bois, official representative of the French Government, in his second lecture on "French Culture" at Harvard University last night. The concluding lecture will be given Friday evening by Mr. Bois on "French Literature and the Drama."

HALIL BEY VIEWS TURKEY'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger has published the report of an interview with Halil Bey, who has been in Berlin for some time past in connection with the negotiations for a German-Turkish commercial treaty, and who at the time had just returned from a visit to the Kaiser at headquarters.

The topic of conversation was the economic position of Turkey, concerning which the Turkish Minister for the Interior declared there was no cause for anxiety.

It could not be denied, he said, that the importation from Rumania had been a convenience, but his country was in no way dependent on that source.

None of the ammunitions served out to the troops or the reserve were of Rumanian origin. Rumanian products having been mainly used to provision Constantinople, whose needs were now being supplied from other sources, and which would not be threatened with a shortage even in the event of further complications arising.

It would merely mean, said Halil Bey, that the interior transport system would have to be reorganized, and added that the harvest was excellent in Angora, Konia and Syria and much better than last year round Smyrna.

Indeed, not only was Turkey in a position to cover her own needs, but she would also be able to supply her allies with a number of products, including wool, oil, and "palamut" for boot making.

Turkey to the military situation, the minister declared that Rumania's intervention had left Turkey indifferent and that his country was also prepared for any complications that might arise in Greece. The world would see, he said, that Turkey had more than a sufficiency of troops. She had sent armies to the Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Suez Canal, Galicia and the Balkan front, and had also concentrated troops in Constantinople and Syria.

ORIGIN OF THE "TANKS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—Replying to a question in Parliament by Captain Burgoine as to whether the idea of the "tanks" originated with the R. N. A. S. Dr. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, replied: There is no doubt that the idea of using armored cars for trench warfare occurred individually to several people, and all the Admiralty can do is to take what appears in the official records as to who was responsible. The idea was put forward by officers of the Royal Naval Air Service from their experience of naval armored cars in Flanders in the early days of the war. After various experiments by officers of the Royal Naval Air Service, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, instructed Mr. D'Eyncourt, the director of naval construction, to undertake the design of a tank, or landship, capable of carrying out certain definite performances. The officers of the Air Department at the Admiralty primarily concerned were Commodore Seuter, Wing Commander W. Briggs, and Squadron Commander T. G. Hetherington. While the principal credit for the design of the "tanks" now being used at the front rests with Mr. D'Eyncourt, the latter has mentioned the following gentlemen as rendering him valuable assistance: Mr. W. O. Tritton, managing director of Messrs. W. Foster & Co., Ltd.; Lieut. D. C. Wilson, R. N. A. S. (now Major Wilson, M. G. C.); Mr. P. Dale Bussell, Contract Department Admiralty; Lieut. A. G. Stern, R. N. A. S. (now Lieutenant-Colonel Stern, M. G. C.); Captain Symes, M. G. C.; Mr. F. Skeens, acting assistant constructor.

WOMEN PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A protest against alleged discrimination against women in filling Civil Service positions was sent to the White House Wednesday by the National Board of the American Suffrage Association. It asserts that among 120 appointments and 33 transfers in the War Department only one woman was included.

CONCORD TOWN MEETING

CONCORD, Mass.—A new grammar school at a cost of \$55,000 was authorized at a special town meeting last evening. It will be located at Concord Junction. The sum of \$9500 was appropriated for the maintenance of the schools for the remainder of the year.

WORK OF ARMORED CAR UNIT IN ASIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Tsar has received the commander of the British armored car unit in Russia at the imperial headquarters.

This unit has had exciting times in Turkish Armenia, where the facilities for free movement are somewhat scanty in comparison with other parts of the war area. Once the cars left the main road they had to rely on rough bullock tracks. Some of the mountain gradients were so steep that the cars had to be hauled up by hand and then lowered again by ropes. Rocks on the track caught and ripped the base plates, thus letting out the oil. In a single day 12 cars were thus damaged, but all except two started again after about a couple of hours, thanks to an ingenious patching device, in which ordinary shaving soap was held in position by a plaster. One driver, unable to obtain either plaster or soap, took six lead bullets, melted them on a "Primus" stove, poured the liquid into a mud molding, and mended the hole by this means. One squadron took two days to cross a river.

The cars have been in action many times. A most successful attack was made on the Turkish left flank on the village of Norsheen. Not only was the village taken, and the enemy dis-

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION IS TO BE PUSHED

With 23 States of the 48 Already
Dry and Legislatures of Others
Promising Action Future Said
To Be Bright

Plans for an early submission by Congress of a constitutional amendment for national prohibition are being pushed by the antisaloon leaders of the United States, now that they are free from the nation-wide campaign which resulted in four additional states going "dry" and other states making notable antiliqor gains at the recent national election. Twenty-three of the 48 states are now in the dry column, while Utah and Florida have elected governors and legislative majorities pledged to abolition of the saloon in their respective states at no distant date. The great territory of Alaska voted for prohibition by a large majority.

It has been pointed out that when the new antisaloon states and Alaska shall put their prohibition laws into effect it will be possible for a traveler to walk across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to traverse the continent from Bering Strait, through the prohibition Canadian provinces, to the Gulf of Mexico on "dry" land. With these broad prohibition swaths cutting across the Union from east to west and north to south, with the central state of Kansas constituting the "four corners" of the dry paths, it is considered impossible for the other states to retain their saloons much longer.

And the antisaloon leaders do not expect to have to wait for many additional states to vote prohibition before the national prohibition amendment will be submitted. Unless Congress takes favorable action within a reasonable time it is the intention of the temperance cohorts to alter the plan of campaign to the extent of working for a national constitutional convention.

However, it is anticipated that Congress will submit a constitutional amendment before the progress of the prohibition movement puts 32 states, the number required to call a constitutional convention, in the "dry" column. It is known that many interests with influence in Congress do not want a constitutional convention for the reason that a convention would be at liberty to amend the Constitution at will, and the industrial and money interests are known to be averse to throwing the Constitution open to the progressive and organized labor influences. Hence, before the "danger" line of 32 prohibition states is reached, influences indifferent to prohibition but opposed to a constitutional convention are expected to be exerted in Congress to have the national prohibition amendment submitted, and these influences added to the natural prohibition strength among the congressmen from the prohibition states, it is believed, will carry the prohibition amendment through with a rush.

The antisaloon leaders figure that Congress will be induced to take favorable action on the national prohibition amendment certainly by the time 28 or 30 states have voted favorably on prohibition for their own states, not earlier. Hence, their zeal to reach the desired mark that will lead to congressional action.

At present, the states which have taken action either by constitutional amendment or by law to exclude the saloon are 23 in number. Twenty-two have voted for state-wide prohibition, and Tennessee has adopted the "four mile" act, forbidding the establishment of a saloon within four miles of a church or schoolhouse, a law which effects prohibition everywhere in the State except a small uninhabited stretch in the mountains. Tennessee is, therefore, classed as a prohibition state.

Four states, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan, voted for prohibition at the recent election. Montana adopted state-wide prohibition by a majority of about 20,000, which means the ousting of 1587 saloons and 29 breweries.

South Dakota went "dry" by about 25,000 majority, serving notice on 200 saloons and three breweries to close up shop on or before July 1, 1917.

Nebraska added 812 saloons and 13 breweries to the number that will have to give way to the march of progress, the state voting "dry" by about 35,000.

Michigan's majority for prohibition was about 75,000. About 3208 saloons and 79 breweries will go out of business, and Detroit, the state's formidable "wet" center, will have the prestige of being the largest "dry" city in the Western Hemisphere.

The action of these four states will reduce the number of saloons in the United States by 5881, and the breweries by 114, according to the figures compiled by antisaloon leaders.

But this is not all the gain made at the national election. It has frequently been heard since election day that five rather than four states voted for prohibition. These statements take into consideration Utah, whose action for prohibition was really decided election day but will not be carried into effect until after the newly elected Legislature and Governor are sworn into office. Utah elected a Legislature, a majority of whose members will vote for a prohibition law, and the Governor-elect, Simon Bamberger, Democrat, is pledged to secure prohibition by legislative enactment by Aug. 1, 1917, and to submission of a state prohibition constitutional amendment two years hence. Utah is so certain to act formally for prohibition next year that some prohibition leaders class her as prohibition already.

Florida is another state whose ac-

Misses' Suits REDUCED

Fourth
Floor

Reduced to 19.50

	Originally
19 Check Velour Suits, norfolk style.....	25.00
5 Velour Suits, Hudson seal trimmed.....	35.00
10 Velour Suits, navy and brown, belted.....	25.00
29 Unfinished Worsted Suits, button trimmed.....	25.00
9 Whicord Suits, fur trimmed.....	25.00 and 29.50
7 Broadcloth Suits, some with fur.....	25.00 and 29.50
5 Serge School Suits, belted styles.....	25.00

All priced

19.50

Reduced to 25.00

21 Velour and Broadcloth Suits, fur trim.....	30.00 and 39.50
10 Broadcloth Suits, velvet trimmed.....	35.00
8 Worsted Suits, novelty striped, cape collar.....	35.00
4 Velour Check Suits, belted models.....	35.00
7 Suits, navy and brown, fur.....	35.00 and 39.50

25.00

Reduced to 35.00

3 Cloth Suits, mole fur trimmed.....	45.00
4 Broadcloth Suits, mole trimmed.....	45.00 and 48.00
5 Broadcloth and Velour Suits, fur trim.....	55.00 and 58.00
9 Velour Suits, fur trimmed.....	50.00 to 65.00
10 Odd Suits, velour and broadcloth.....	45.00 to 55.00
5 Odd Check Velour Suits, tailored styles.....	58.00
64 Suits, wool velour, plain and checked effects, some with Hudson seal trimming, others with raccoon or squirrel.....	45.00 to 48.00

35.00

Fourth Floor—sizes fourteen, sixteen and eighteen

RAILROADS OBEY ORDERS TO END CAR SHORTAGE

Foreign Cars Being Returned to Owners in Accordance With Demand of Commissioner—Daily Report Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Evidence adduced at the car shortage hearing before Interstate Commissioner McChord here indicated that railroads generally are complying with the order of the commission to return all foreign cars to their owners at once. Commissioner McChord also ordered that all roads furnish daily balances of cars and require them to specify daily what they are doing in this connection. There was some confusion as to whether or not the order meant "all" foreign cars or cars in excess of 100 per cent of their equipment, but it was settled with the statement that it meant all foreign cars.

Francis B. James, an attorney of Washington, announced that unless the Louisville & Nashville road lifted its embargo on coal cars to points of its lines in the North by Saturday, he would take action to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring civil and criminal action against the road under Section 12 of the Commerce Act. Mr. James represents the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators Association, operating in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The action of the Louisville & Nashville is considered by him to be a violation of the act.

A committee from the American Railway Association will consult with Mr. McChord tomorrow on means of cooperation between the railroads and the commission in eliminating the car shortage. A report was current here that President Wilson proposed to allow an increase in freight rates in exchange for an increase in railroad wages. Asked about the matter, Mr. McChord said he knew nothing of it.

Speculators Are Blamed

Official Says Loaded Cars Are Held for Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Traffic Commissioner D. F. Hurd of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has recently returned from the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Louisville, on the subject of the car shortage and especially with its relation to the present condition of the coal traffic. "There can be no question, whatever," Mr. Hurd said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "regarding the seriousness of a coal shortage which affects the entire country, and it is evident that unless some means can be found to provide more cars at the coal mines, a real catastrophe is rapidly approaching."

"The carriers serving the coal mines maintain that they are helpless in relieving the situation unless coal equipment on connecting lines and at destinations is immediately returned. It developed at the hearing that large quantities of coal were held under load either at destination or junction points for speculative purposes to such an extent that in some instances carriers had found it necessary to issue embargoes in order to prevent total congestion of terminals. Reports show that there is an appreciable quantity of coal on tracks at Cleveland unsold and apparently held for higher prices. Such detention can have no other purpose than to increase the profits of few at the expense of many."

"At the time of leaving the conference the commission had not intimated what, if any, relief it would immediately afford, but all of the circumstances which contribute to this most serious interruption of transportation are being thoroughly investigated. The commission has 150 inspectors investigating conditions at junction points and the larger commercial centers, one being at present so employed at Cleveland."

"While the abnormal business of the country has much to do with this situation the fact remains that some relief must be afforded by which large quantities of coal can be forwarded without delay, to which end every receiver of freight in coal car equipment should contribute helpfulness by immediately unloading and releasing the equipment."

"I feel it my duty in the protection of Cleveland interests, to urge the cooperation on the part of the receivers of carload freight of all descriptions, to provide additional facilities by releasing cars."

Car Shortage Rules

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Railway Association, at its semiannual meeting here to consider car shortage, adopted a per diem charge ranging from 45 cents to \$1.25 for each freight car which any one road shall withhold from another and decided to impose a demurrage penalty on any road which violates the association rules relating to car shortage.

The association also appointed a committee to confer in Louisville on Friday with Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord with a view to effecting cooperation with the Government upon car shortage. The men appointed were C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central; H. E. Byram, vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; G. L. Peck, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh; W. G. Besier, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed in the South End District, whereby Louville V. Niles sells to Edward W. Fuller four four-story and basement well-front brick dwellings, situated at 287 to 293 Columbus Avenue. There is a total land area of 8800 square feet valued at \$39,600 also included in the \$51,600 assessment.

Another sale has been closed in the same district, consisting of a five-story brick building and 1340 square feet of land sold by Frederick L. McGowan to Catherine R. Walsh, who resold to Louville V. Niles. The total assessment of this parcel is \$11,600 and \$5600 of that amount applies on the land.

PURCHASED WEST END ESTATE
Harold H. Brown has sold his estate at 184 Charles Street, West End, to Richard P. Dunn, who buys for investment. The property consists of a lot of land containing 1628 square feet and a 4½-story brick dwelling. The total assessment is \$9500, of which \$4900 is on the land. Codman & Street were the brokers.

Charlotte M. Baker has bought a four-story and basement brick dwelling at 71 Brighton Street, West End, together with 1015 square feet of land, owned by John Rozenblum. The property is taxed on the basis of \$7900 which includes \$2500 land value.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Louise L. Villa has sold to Max Ufford the frame building and 9098 square feet of land corner of Longwood Avenue and Binney Street, Roxbury. The total valuation is \$100, of which the land carries \$8600. Purchaser intends building a modern apartment house on the site.

The heirs of Elijah D. Davenport have conveyed to Harris N. Dickerman of Boston a single frame house with 10,890 square feet of land, situated at 259 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester. The purchaser buys to erect a block of modern brick stores. John C. Kirby was the broker in these sales.

Harriet G. Lewis et al. have sold through the office of John F. Wade to George B. Jones, a frame house with 7011 square feet of land at 14 Schuyler Street, Roxbury, taxed for \$6500, of which \$2500 is land value. The purchaser will pay the cleanest prohibition city in the State.

James H. Barry and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling and 2090 square feet of land located at 4 Hester Park. The property is assessed in the name of Mary E. Mitchell for \$3200.

Max Kupperman has taken title from Daniel Goldstein in the purchase of two four-story brick apartment houses situated at 187 to 193 Townsend Street. The total tax valuation amounts to \$42,700 of which 7360 square feet of land carries \$3700.

SALE AT MILTON

Harry K. White has sold to Mrs. Thatcheter R. Kimball an estate of about 10 acres of land, modern mansion house, garage, chauffeur's cottage and stable. It is situated on the southerly slope of Brush Hill, Milton, and commands an extensive view of the Blue Hills. The new owners will occupy early next spring. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MALDEN

The Malden & Melrose Gas Company are remodeling one of their buildings into an office building and meter repair shop, at a cost of about \$10,000 for the improvements.

SALE ON THE SOUTH SHORE

Kate W. Townsend has sold to Agnes Dean of Brookline her summer residence on Atlantic Avenue, Sandy Cove, Cohasset, consisting of a large stone and frame mansion house and garage, with about three acres of land. The purchaser will occupy the property during the summer season. Benjamin C. Tower was the broker.

WEST NEWBURY, MASS.

N. Burton Merrill has sold his property situated on Merrill Street, West Newbury, Mass., containing one acre of land, six-room house with modern improvements, stable and poultry yard. Diss. L. Adams of Haverhill buys for a home. George W. Hall was the broker.

WEST ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

A small property has been sold by Elijah J. Whipple estate at 28 Robinwood Avenue, West Roxbury. It consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 6637 square feet, purchased by Jesse R. Croxford. The total valuation is \$7000, and land value of \$2000 is part of it.

Papers have been filed for record by John E. Hanburg et al., purchasers of a frame dwelling and 4019 square feet of land at 1 Paul Gore Terrace, valued on the assessors books at \$5000. The land carrying \$1000 of that amount. Lena M. Stadmiller conveyed the title.

BRIGHTON AND CHARLESTOWN

An improved property has been sold by Anna M. Dearborn to Annie E. Womelle, situated at 186 Brighton avenue, Brighton. There is a frame dwelling and 11,452 square feet of land, assessed together for \$16,500, the land value being \$11,500.

The Charlestown estate owned by Charles S. Rackemann at 2 to 24 Fred street, corner of Arlington avenue, consisting of a group of frame buildings and 13,466 square feet of land, has been purchased by the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company. The total tax value is \$9600. The land alone carries \$6100.

CARNEGIE FUND REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sums amounting to \$487,000 were paid to 331 college and university professors and 127 widows of professors during the past year by the Carnegie Foundation, according to annual reports of the president and treasurer, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett and Robert A. Franks, read at the annual meeting of the trustees.

MALDEN FORCES TO UNITE IN AID OF PROHIBITION

Ministers Association Takes Steps to Organize a Committee to Secure Full Cooperation of Various Temperance Societies

MALDEN, MASS.—United action in furthering the cause of temperance and in dealing with violations of the prohibition regulations in this city is sought by the Malden Ministers Association, which has just appointed a committee to organize a representative committee of church members of the city to secure full cooperation between the various temperance societies.

The Rev. J. T. Carlyn, minister of the Center Methodist Church and president of the Malden Ministers Association, says that many reports of illegal selling of liquor have been made to the ministers of late. "We have been dealing with a very difficult situation," he said today. "In the past we have brought cases into court where the evidence seemed to us sufficient for prosecution, but for some reason many of these cases have been thrown out.

"It is evident that we cannot accomplish much unless we secure cooperation between the citizens, officials and the courts. We have appointed a committee to organize a city temperance committee of members of our churches in every precinct in the city. By this means we hope to crystallize the action of the various temperance forces by securing their full cooperation through the activities of a permanent representative committee.

"We are anxious to increase our no-license vote each year. We want to make Malden the outstanding prohibition city in the State. We were awarded the prize cup for being the cleanest city physically in New England a short time ago, and we now desire to have the cleanest prohibition city in the State."

Harry A. Maxwell, general secretary of the Malden Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the committee, says that the new committee will consist of about 50 members whose activities will not be confined solely to temperance work. Other important civic questions will be considered by this committee.

Speaking of the prohibition issue Mr. Maxwell said: "We have been having some trouble with the pony expresses. Some years we have seven and the next year we may have 17 or more. We hope to bring about a better uniformity in the issuance of these pony express licenses through united effort."

The Rev. Charles H. Moss, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Alexander Kerr, president of the Malden Board of Trade, have been appointed on the organization committee with Mr. Maxwell. A temperance rally has been planned for the night of Dec. 3 in the First Baptist Church, at which Bishop Edwin H. Hughes will address members of the various temperance forces and churches.

Mrs. M. E. Ricker of Hudson, county secretary, is organizing the children between the ages of 6 years and 14 years into a Loyal Temperance Legion. Members of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will assist in the work of the legion.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Harvard Ave., 123, Ward 25; Brighton Ave., 120, Ward 25; Brighton Ave., 121, Ward 25; Prindiville; brick laundry.

Old Colony Ave., 54, Ward 9; Williams Bangs, Holt, Fairchild Co.; brick mfg.

South St., 849-851, Ward 23; B. L. Cohen, W. P. Hatch; brick stores, offices, etc.

Holman St., 17, Ward 26; L. P. Hart; brick garage.

Savin St., 26, ward 16; D. A. D. Avedyan, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage.

Archdale Rd., 55-57, Ward 22; Richard Duffie, Harold Duffie; frame dwellings.

Woodrow Ave., 162, Ward 21; C. J. Desmond; frame stores.

Water St., 120-130, Ward 5; Robt. H. Gardiner et al.; alter offices.

Central St., 35-37, Ward 5; Robt. H. Gardiner, alter shop.

Hanover St., 402-404, Ward 5; G. Pargiale; alter store, and tenement.

King St., 67-71, Ward 5; M. & R. B. Williams; alter offices.

Two accompanists, one in Mr. Adler, who himself has a dignity of style that could support her interpretations of the sonatas and of the Bach pieces; and another in Mr. Reddick, who could humor a trait of sentimentalism which she is not ashamed of possessing. In particular, the second accompanist helped that beautiful work of a Persian loom, the "Oriental Love Song," of Rimsky-Korsakoff, to win enthusiastic applause.

HARVARD FELLOWS MEET

At this week's meeting of the Harvard Fellows Association of Boston was held at Young Hotel yesterday. These officers were elected: President, Gen. Thomas R. Matthews; vice-president, Francis H. Manning; secretary-treasurer, J. Mitchell Galvin; directors, Darius Cobb, Roswell D. Cushing, John E. Gilman, Herbert W. Kimball, Charles F. Read, Henry M. Rogers, Walter N. Swann, Sarell J. Willis and Grenville H. Norcross; historian, Roswell D. Cushing.

OLD SCHOOLBOYS MEET

The annual dinner of the Old Schoolboys Association of Boston was held at the Quincy House last night. The speakers included William De Las Casas of the Metropolitan Park Commission, Senators James P. Timilty and James F. Cavanaugh and E. J. Slattery, who represented Mayor Curley.

PARK EMPLOYEES UNION

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Park Employees Union took place at the Quincy House last night. The speakers included William De Las Casas of the Metropolitan Park Commission, Senators James P. Timilty and James F. Cavanaugh and E. J. Slattery, who represented Mayor Curley.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray," Hippodrome spectacle, 8.

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8.

Copley—"Diplomacy," by Sardou, 8:10.

House of Mystery, "The Merchant of Venice," and last act of "Camilles."

Keith's—"Vaudeville," 7:45.

Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15.

Tremont—George Arliss in "The Professor," 8:15.

Wibur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.

Matthews—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2: Wednesday and Saturday.

Keith's—Wednesday, 2:15; Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2: Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:15; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday,

Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15.

Keith's—Wednesday, 2:15; Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:15; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:15.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:15; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:15.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CRITICISM FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT

"The Social Criticism of Literature." By Gertrude Buck, Ph. D., Yale University Press, New Haven. Humphrey Milford, London. \$1 net.

Miss Buck, who teaches English literature in Vassar College, has in this brief book said much that was awaiting announcement by a sympathetic interpreter of a distinctly modern conception of the place of literature in a democratic state of society and of the place that the critic of literature plays in shaping social evolution. Consequently, though it has only 60 pages of comment measured quantitatively, measured qualitatively it is a large book because the voice of a large movement.

"Art for Life's Sake" is the fundamental thesis on which the author and the school for which she speaks would rest their case. They have a dynamic and not a static process in mind, to which both the author who writes and the critic who judges must give allegiance if he would be admitted to their circle as a comrade. Their standards of taste are evolving, not fixed; and relative, not absolute. A book is looked upon by them as having values, which vary with the reader and with the time of reading. The unchanging basis of judgment is the social efficiency at any given time of the visible symbol—the book—a product of the cooperative activity of writer and reader.

With this thoroughly modern concept of the place that a book fills in an evolving world accepted by a critic, his judgment as to what is good literature becomes more fluid and tolerant. Any writing may for certain people at a certain stage of development be good literature, given the indispensable quality of sincerity in the author. The critic, working under this conception of his task, does not conceive of himself "as an oracle enunciating infallible judgments of literature by an easy comparison of any given book with certain accredited models." His valuations of books and authors, even for him, have only present validity and relative truth, and are but points of departure for further reading and criticism. The sine qua non is continuous personal reaction upon literature, and candid expression of the results; these, however, to be admitted as strictly personal; and the critic's aim being to provoke in all readers, not necessarily agreement with his opinions but imitation of his act of reading in order that they may have their own reactions on what is read.

Thus the critic's mission is social. His desire is to provoke genuine self-reliance on the part of the reader, and not to win tacit assent to his (the critic's) views. Thus by furthering the interaction of literature on society, of books on men, the critic consciously is a social worker, an educator, a democrat and not a remote arbiter, seated above the clash of life itself.

Not the least valuable chapter of Miss Buck's book is the one on "The Muddle of Criticism," in which the conflicting theories and definitions of criticism are subjected to analysis. The judicial or deductive critic and the analytical critic clash, the one being interested in evaluation of a book tested by theories and standards hoary with age, the other confining himself in the main to accounting for a literary work and declining to evaluate it. Like unto the first of these is the advocate of comparative criticism, though working in a wider field. He reads widely in a world's related literature and holds up the book he is commenting upon to the light of thought from many nations as expressed by writers of various races; but his method is deductive in the main. He has a standard of valuation, though on a larger scale.

Then there is the pure impressionist critic, who, unlike the chronicler of how a book comes to be what it is and unlike the appraiser of values of a book tested by standards wide ranging or narrow, revels simply in the un-analyzed effect of the book upon him. His criticism is simply a record of a personal reaction to a work of art, old or new. It is subjectivism and individualism carried to the nth power. So concealed the critic's reactions become more important than a writer's process or message. Criticism thus viewed is like the more historical and technical type of criticism which argues against valuation as being part of a critic's functions. Only under what is now called "esthetic criticism" by its advocates is there an attempt to combine explanation of the effect of a play or poem upon the reader and also evaluation in reference to conceded aesthetic laws.

It is in her tracing of the worth to literature, present and future, of many conceptions of criticism that have reigned, and still reign, and in showing how they are supplemented by the latter-day theory of social criticism, that Miss Buck in her chapter on "The Larger Criticism" does her most persuasive work. The writing and reading of a book henceforth have to be viewed as a cooperative process with a distinct effect upon each person's future social activities as an inevitable result; and to note, weigh and appraise a book as it should be appraised a critic must have the insight to test the book by social and not personal standards.

Miss Buck, quite naturally, stresses the place of the competent teacher of literature as a critic who by reason of his or her post in school or college, if retaining it over a long term of years, comes to the task of making social literary ideals with exceptional opportunities for service; and she says profoundly wise things about the folly of much contemporary teaching of litera-

ture in academic institutions through failure to make the process of acquiring standards of taste cooperative. Critical formulae from textbook or teacher now are imposed; and students have to cram, instead of being allowed to read critically and browse lovingly and get vital relations with authors and with books.

HEINE'S "NORDSEE" DONE INTO ENGLISH

Heine's Poem, "The North Sea," translated by Howard Mumford Jones. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Company, 1916. \$1.

Mr. Howard Mumford Jones, in his translation of Heine's poem, "Die Nordsee," has attempted, if not the impossible, certainly the very difficult. Heine, perhaps more than most poets, is a poet with a very restricted appeal. He finds an echo in many hearts, it is true, but not in every heart as Coleridge demands the true poet should. Those who admire him are wont to admire him very very much; whilst those who do not admire him are wont to be sadly impatient of those who do.

Now if this is true of Heine in his own language, it is very much more true of Heine translated, and it is, perhaps, more true of "Die Nordsee" than of any other of his poems. Heine had a wonderful talent for the onomatopoeic. He tried words nicely and with a wonderful judgment. He built up whole sentences with a view to conveying his meaning, much more by the simple resultant sound, than by any actual description they might convey, whilst his compound words are often a marvel of ingenuity. What happens to all this when the German is done into English? Mr. Jones is a very good translator, but he is not a Heine in onomatopoeic talent, and nothing short of an English Heine could reproduce Heine successfully in English. Take for instance the opening lines of the Second Cycle. Compare, first of all, the picture postcard effect of the title "Ocean Greetings" with the deep sea roll of "Meergruss," and then the opening lines of the translation, still so reminiscent of the greeting card:

Thalatta! Thalatta!
Beaute est thine, thou ocean eternal.
Greeting be thine ten thousand times.
with the "All Hall!" of
Thalatta. Thalatta.
Sel mir gegrüßt, du ewiges Meer!
Sel mir gegrüßt, zehntausendmal!

Mr. Jones prefaces his translation with an interesting introduction, which, in many ways, is the best part of the book. If one does not always, or nearly always, agree with him, one is inclined to feel grateful to him for the intellectual pleasure such discussions occasions.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS. France—"Le Général Gallieni," by Judith Clavel (Paris-Nancy, Librairie militaire Berger Levraud, 1916). This book, which is the first monograph of Gallieni's life and career to appear, gives a particularly good idea of the activities of General Gallieni as a colonial officer. He was a "grand colonial," a type of officer to whom France in a large measure owes her colonial empire, and this, as much as the part which he played in the defense of Paris, in September, 1914, constitutes his title to fame. Madame Claudel gives a delightful and sincere pen portrait of the great Frenchman: "There is something about him of the monk and the soldier," she says. "Coldly deliberate, yet filled with mystic ardor. His religion is France."

The statement that Jean Jacques Rousseau knew no Latin has been contested by several correspondents of the Mercure de France. The epigraph to the "Confessions" was in Latin, "Intus et in cœte," it is pointed out, and the citation was altered by Rousseau to suit his purpose from "Te intus et in cœte movi." In the sixth book of the first part of the "Confessions" there is a quotation from Horace, and in this same book he expressly states that, among other subjects, he studied Latin while "aux Charmettes." There is other evidence of Jean Jacques' knowledge of Latin, but the most conclusive appears in a later issue of the Mercure. Rousseau, it is here stated, actually translated the first book of Tacitus; the translation being included in the 1815 or 1817 complete edition of his works. M. Guillemin, who is responsible for this information, says that the translation is headed by a note, perhaps written by Rousseau himself, to the effect that the author of the "Contrat Social" learned Latin rather late and without a teacher. Finally, Rousseau himself declares in the fourth book of "Emile" that Latin is essential to a perfect knowledge of French. The two languages should be studied together and compared, in order that the rules of the art of speaking may be mastered.

"La Revue des Livres Anciens" publishes documents hitherto unknown relating to Ronsard. They have been discovered by M. Coeycque, director of the Bibliothèque Municipale among the minutes of some Paris notaries. The most interesting relates to the second edition of the "Amours," published by Delaporte in 1553. This edition contained two songs and 39 sonnets which did not occur in that of 1552. It also had a commentary by Marc Antoine de Muret. The Revue gives the receipt in which Ronsard and Muret acknowledged the sum of 30 écus d'or soleil as the price of the rights of the new edition which extended over a period of six years. This is said to be the oldest document in existence relating to the rights of authors. It is dated May 9, 1553. It is curious to find that the commentator, Muret, was paid 46 livres, whilst the author, Ronsard, only got 23.

Miss Buck, quite naturally, stresses the place of the competent teacher of literature as a critic who by reason of his or her post in school or college, if retaining it over a long term of years, comes to the task of making social literary ideals with exceptional opportunities for service; and she says profoundly wise things about the folly of much contemporary teaching of litera-

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

An encouraging feature in the literature of the day is the marked improvement in the quality of educational works generally over those of even a generation ago. Isolated examples of such works, conspicuous for their learning and scholarship, have been issued from the press at wide intervals, but there has never been a period when the general level of excellence has been so high as it is now. The experimental stage through which democracy may be said to be passing has doubt contributed some stimulus to the output, but this in itself is insufficient to account for the increased effectiveness as well as the growing number of modern educational works. This increase, it may be fairly safe to assume, arises from a fuller grasp by the public of the importance of mental training. Books of the kind referred to would not be forthcoming unless there were a bona fide demand for them. There is no safer index to the direction in which people are thinking than the literature of the day.

The modern public can be given the credit of knowing what it wants, and, when its interest in a question is once aroused, it is not easily contented with anything that falls short of the standard which it has learned to expect.

People are only too accustomed to a perennially spring-like activity in the production of a certain type of novel, but even that has its day, and in accordance with the inexorable law of supply and demand a satisfied public turns from it, and the supply automatically diminishes. So it is refreshing to notice the steadily increasing activity in the production of a less ephemeral form of literature. The educational book of today is certainly more attractively written than its predecessors of a generation ago, and it is more informative and, generally speaking, more interesting.

The thought of reconstruction which is now claiming attention is reflected in the literature which, consciously or unconsciously, is preparing people for changes which seem inevitable though it is not possible to predict as yet either the form or direction that those changes will take. "An Experiment in Educational Self-Government" gives an instructive account of a venture in the direction of self-discipline and growth of responsibility among the young which, if carried out on an extended scale, might help the coming generation to solve some of the problems which the approaching changes will present. Such an experiment as is recounted, when applied to a small body of schoolboys at a stage of youthful existence which has not attained a high standard of intelligence, may have its pitfalls, but it should also have a value in enabling people to build upon their own experience for future generations. Be that as it may, it is but one of the many present-day ventures in the educational world which a growing literature is recording and bringing to the notice of an ever-widening circle of readers. The days of mere scholastic proficiency are passing, and the school literature of today indicates the growth of a more active and widespread interest in what is rapidly becoming a world effort to discover the ideal educational system.

To educationists the reflection in the literature of most countries of the growing desire to discover means for erecting a more sound and solid superstructure upon present foundations is a most encouraging sign. The publication of such works upon the theory and practice of education as "The Making of Character," "Democracy and Education," "Studies Introductory to a Theory of Education," and "Converging Paths" instinct with literary charm and style, indicates how thought is turning away from barren controversial differences about unessential details toward the philosophic and spiritual aspect of education; they possess additional value owing to their literary charm. It would seem as though it were legitimate to hope that at last singleness of purpose is supplanting diversity of means.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, diplomatist and story writer, is not as prolific an author as some of his contemporaries, but readers with memories of "Passe Rose" always sample his new work. In "Helen," just out, he again essayes a novel.

Heinrich Conried, one of the most gifted orchestra conductors ever imported to the United States from Europe, and noteworthy for his Wagnerian interpretations, has found a biographer in Montrose J. Moses.

Cesare, cartoonist, formerly of the New York Sun and now of the New York Evening Post, has had 100 of his best comments on contemporary affairs grouped and reproduced in book form.

New York publishers are raising prices of books to retailers and the public, on the ground of increased costs of production.

President Wilson's book "On Being Human" is still on the list of the best selling nonfiction works.

Vachel Lindsay, who knows, being a vagrant poet, has written "A Handy Book for Beggars."

Miss Ida Tarbell has grouped her latest studies of industrial conditions under the optimistic title, "Industrial Idealism in Practice."

The United States Bureau of Education has issued an educational directory, which the Journal of Education says gives a thousand times more information than can be had in any other one document.

In "Recovered Yesterdays in Literature" by Bishop William A. Quayle (The Abingdon Press) is a collection of essays about authors and books, which disclose completely the insight and sincerity of the Methodist Episcopal leaders in their love for things not always associated with ecclesiasticism and ecclesiastics.

Schools, boy scout camps, children's libraries and other agencies of the kind, are planning to make the first week of December a "Good Book" week that will elevate the taste of youthful readers.

the attainment of a fuller measure of the perfect education which has been described as "one which offered a never-ending general development as a basis for an infinite variety of special excellencies."

The final answer, if there is a final answer, to the innumerable questions besetting education is not, of course, to be found in any one book, or for that matter in any collection of books upon the subject; but the pathway to the answer is certainly opening out, and the pursuit of it, in order to grasp the full significance of the ideals, whether of the past or the present, is made the more attractive and engrossing by the charm with which the pathway is indicated. Of the numerous experiments which have marked some have been frank failures because of their narrowness. Some at least have cleared the decks by showing in the direction in which the educational wayfarer should not travel; and if the right path to pursue has not been generally learnt, it counts for gain in the roadway to avoid the search for mental development has been dis-

EXAMINATION OF THE CATERPILLAR'S WAYS

"The Life of the Caterpillar." By J. Henri Fabre, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York City. \$1.50.

This excellent English translation of the entomological essays of one of the greatest observers of nature that humanity has had may lead some readers to go further along the way piloted by this French watcher of all the lesser forms of life. For a great body of material exists, thanks to his records of a prolonged will and devoted career, only recognized as great by his contemporaries as it was drawing to its close; but now seen to have been almost unequalled for its patient labor and shrewd insight.

If a person is at all interested in the record of how the various stages of existence of the caterpillar, moth and butterfly follow each other, how marvelous are the adaptations of structure to use and of use to a definite plan, the book will be found rewarding. It also shows Fabre at his best as a reasoner and as a man of sentiment. Quite by himself he had worked out the method of proving causation of given facts by a process of experimentation resting mainly on exclusion. So that finally he found the key by discarding the unworkable, much as Edison discovered the filament for his incandescent electric lamp bulb. There are not many finer records in literature of this method applied to natural science than Fabre's solution of the problem of how the male suitor of the female moths, by the sense of smell, are brought from far and near to pay homage to her. But it is only a partial solution, as he had to admit, for like light, odor has its X-rays, and some day, as he says, man instructed by further study of insects and their powers, will have a radiograph of smells, or an artificial nose that will open out a new world of marvels.

Fabre was not a naturalist philosopher of the extreme didactic type, who constantly interjected dicta pertaining to all sorts of topics. He tended pretty strictly to business, that is to seeing the animate life he had set himself down to watch, and recording what he saw there. But there are two sides of the man disclosed in this book which are well to note: he was not a French equalitarian or communist, nor was he a secularist. For his study of the communistic life of many of the insect species did not make him wish that man could do likewise. Advocacy of such social theories he said was "inane."

As for a godless world, he would have none of it. "In this order, upon which the equilibrium of the universe is based, the predestined result of a blind mechanism?" he asked. "Why all this regularity in the curve of the petals of a flower, why all this eloquence in the chasings on a beetle's wing cases? Is that infinite grace, even in the tiniest details, compatible with the brutality of uncontrolled forces?" he queried. And his answer: "One might as well attribute the artist's exquisite mediation to the steam hammer which makes the slag sweat in the melting." After he has described a wonderful process by which moths bore their way through a column of solid sand using "center bits" that are caught but wrinkles on their heads, he bursts forth: "I think with you, that a sovereign Reason has in all things coordinated the means and the end."

SWISS NOTES

ZURICH, Switzerland—Writers of the various belligerent countries who, because of the censor, are unable to give vent to their thoughts and feelings at home, are finding a practically unrestricted freedom of action in neutral Switzerland. Ever since the beginning of the war Swiss publishers have been busy with books which it would have been impossible to publish elsewhere. And these publications always show a certain trend, according to the developments across the Rhine, the Alps or the Jura, as the case may be. At the present time, the subject ahead of everything is peace, and, to be sure, with the great variety of opinion represented, it is being examined and discussed from every possible and impossible angle.

One of the most active writers on the subject of peace is the Austrian pacifist, Dr. Alfred H. Fried, his latest accomplishment being the publication in book form of a collection of 20 peace themes which have appeared in the press at one time or another. The title is "Vom Weltkrieg zum Weltfrieden," and the publishers are Orell Füssli Company, Zürich. This volume is all the more important and useful as Dr. Fried is one of the most practical peace advocates in Europe. Another publication worthy of note dealing with the same subject, is "Gedanken austausch über die Beendigung des Krieges seitens deutscher und Französischer Pazifisten." This exchange of views on the termination of the war is carried on by eminent men of both sides, such as Fr. W. Foerster, Alfred H. Fried, Ludwig Quigge, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Theodor Ruyssen, while the book concludes with a treatise entitled "Psychologische Vorbereitung des Weltfriedens." The regrettable fact is that the ideas of these men and the war aims of their respective governments are in hearty disagreement. Not only that, but they lack the very essential backing of public opinion, without which any government is free to pursue its selfish ends.

"Reminiscences of a Literary Life" includes anecdotes of Shelley, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," Thomas Moore, Hartley Coleridge, Mazzini, and other well-known men with whom Charles MacFarlane came in contact in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. He was a prolific writer in his day, and was a member of the staff which worked for six years upon the production of Charles Knight's "Pictorial History of England." He was responsible for several historical novels which are now quite forgotten.

A valuable contribution to the historic literature in Switzerland in general and the Canton of Solothurn in particular has been furnished by Ferdinand Eggenschwiler in his book, "Die territoriale Entwicklung des Kantons Solothurn." In the first part of the volume the author deals with the time

of the counties, then he writes about the development of the city of Solothurn, but the greatest part of the book is devoted to the development of the Canton of Solothurn out of its 35 larger and smaller territories. The Swiss people are good historians and love their history, and any work of that nature is sure to be received with favor.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—The demand in Russia at the moment for English literature is great and exceeds in volume anything that has gone before. It is, however, so inadequately met that Dr. Hargreave Wright, the distinguished librarian of the London Library, advocates the opening of depots in Moscow and Petrograd for the sale of English books. Further testimony to this demand in Russia for English books is borne by Mr. Stephen Graham, who states that Walter Pater's works are sufficiently appreciated by cultured Russians to call for a translation of them. Books upon England are also now much in vogue.

The library of Maj. R. W. Barclay, which is announced for sale at Sotheby's in the middle of November, contains a remarkable number of rare books. Among these are the "Block Book of the Apocalypse" which was printed in Holland in the middle of the Fifteenth Century, a fine example of the first English translation of "Don Quixote" by Thomas Shelton, and a beautiful copy of Caxton's "Book of Calyd Caton" which was printed in 1485 at Westminster. This copy was sold for 29½ guineas at the Watson Taylor sale in 1822. Of the few copies which exist of this edition most are in public libraries.

"The Collected Poems of James Elroy Flecker," to which J. C. Squire contributes an introduction, contains a certain number of hitherto unpublished verses. His first book of verses, which showed considerable individuality and quality, was published when he was only 23 years old, but it did not show the technical mastery which is to be seen in his later verses.

"The Empire and the Future," which is now in the press, contains the quite opposite characters of Mrs. Pepys and Eugénie de Guérin. Each lived apart from the tides of men, the one involuntarily, the other voluntarily. The one owes her enduring renown to her wifehood to one of the world's great dictators. The other's fame will abide because of her own university reflecting the intimate, ideal love of a sister for a brother. The one was shallow, inconstant in thought and deed, and crafty. The other was deep, the personification of loyalty, and transparent as crystal. All of which Mr. Bradford makes the reader see by deft touches, and by just mingling of historical facts and intuitive insights. But his craftsmanship in dealing with women is not equal to that shown in dealing with men.

SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The most recent work of Jose Enrique Rodó, the author of "Ariel" and

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who has been acting as hostess to the members of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is the wife of William Vincent Astor of the City of New York, and present head of the family in America. She, with her husband, is leading in activities of a more humanitarian and social justice type than hitherto have been made prominent by members of this family; and this formal opening of her home for consideration by experts of the Americanization of newcomers to the United States is a sign of a new day that has come. Mr. Astor is a director, not only in many corporations devoted to high finance, but also in the National Civic Federation, the Public School Athletic Association, the North Side Board of Trade, the American Forestry Association, and the American Highway Association. He is using his vast power as a landlord in New York City for improving standards of housing, architecture, and marketing; and in all this work, has the sympathetic support of his wife. Mrs. Astor was Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington.

Joseph Clark Grew, secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin, who has been directed by the Department of State at Washington to take up the matter of the deportation of Belgians from Belgium with the German Foreign Office, has been in charge of the Embassy since Ambassador Gerard left the German capital to come to the United States. Mr. Grew is one of a not too large number of his countrymen who may be looked upon as a diplomatist by profession and training. For, after graduation at Harvard University, in 1902, and a period of extensive travel in Europe and in Asia, he entered the American consulate at Cairo, Egypt, as a clerk, and, after two years' service, was transferred to the United States Embassy in Mexico City, passing from there to Petrograd, and then on to Berlin, where, from 1908 to 1911, he had secretarial duties. Then he was secretary of the Embassy in Vienna. In 1912 he returned to Berlin. Mr. Grew is a lover of sport and travel, as well as of the thrill and strategy of diplomacy. As an author he has registered his impressions of a life that not many recent university graduates have equaled in its opportunity to see behind the scenes of ever memorable events.

Rudyard Kipling, "the soldiers' poet," is one of those authors whose abilities are being utilized, under official sanction, for the purpose of making known the doings of Great Britain's silent fleet. He has already written a series of articles on the doings of British submarines, under the title of "Tales of the Trade," and is now engaged upon a similar series. The services, but chiefly the army, have received a liberal amount of publicity, through Mr. Kipling's efforts, and no one has done more to familiarize the ordinary public with the everyday life of the regular soldier, and especially in India. The author has striven to destroy that difference in the treatment accorded to the soldier in time of national peace and that of war time. In India, after being educated at the United Services College at Westward Ho, Devon, Mr. Kipling first launched out into literature during the period of his assistantship of the Civil and Military Gazette and Pioneer, from 1882 to 1889. His experience widened by travel in China, Japan, America, Africa, and Australasia, he embodied the habits and customs of these countries in his writings, and gave to the world a wealth of prose and poetry in "The Jungle Book," "Captains Courageous," "Kim," "Departmental Duties," "Soldiers Three," and other well-known works.

Gary Carleton Lee, who is to be head of the Chamber of Commerce of Carlisle, Pa., is a native of North Carolina, who has won a considerable reputation as a lawyer, teacher, lecturer, and writer of historical works. He was educated at Rutherford College, in North Carolina, and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from which latter institution he received his doctor's degree. He has taught in Dickinson College, Carlisle, and at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. As a resident of Carlisle Mr. Lee has led in its civic revival, and his election to his new post is formal recognition of that fact.

SOUTH AFRICA'S TANNING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—There are about 20 tanneries throughout the Union at the present time, of which two-thirds belong to the Cape Province. The output of leather in 1914 was estimated at a value of over £260,000. Largely, and mainly as a result of the increased protection given the industry in that year, the value of leather manufactured in the Union has increased to well over £500,000.

A significant fact worth mentioning in this connection is that leather today is cheaper in South Africa than in any of the world's markets. A start has been made with the export of leather. Three small lots of army upper leather of the value of £2500 and one lot of sole leather valued at £1000 have been sold on the English market during the present year.

Side by side with the expansion of the tanning industry, there has been a big development of boot and shoe manufacturers. The demand for boots is steadily increasing, owing largely to the fact that the natives in various parts of the Union are more generally adopting footwear. There has also been a big increase in the production of better-class boots, and South African tanners can today hardly cope with the local demands for upper leather, both chrome and vegetable. The importation of leather into the Union in 1913 was £200,000. During the first five months of this year there has been imported only £46,000. The importation of the manufactured article has also decreased.

GROUP PLAN URGED FOR IRISH RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press Lord Dunraven proposes the group system as a temporary expedient for securing men in Ireland for Irish regiments. "The best expedient which occurs to me," he says, "is the application to Ireland in some form suited to Irish needs and sentiment of the group system associated here with the name of Lord Derby, which had a considerable though admittedly temporary measure of success. In Ireland classes should be separately grouped: 'farmers'—most of them freeholders or the sons of freeholders, 'laborers,' and 'townsmen' should, so far as is possible, be grouped independently, and should eventually form distinctive companies. The system must be used for Irish infantry only, and men enlisting under it should be encouraged as far as possible to state the particular Irish regiment they wish to serve in—a matter in which as far as possible their wishes should be met.

"The system must be used to keep up the strength and expand the strength of the Irish regiments forming the Irish divisions—matter presenting no difficulty now that regiments consist of many battalions. But in order to give the application of the group system in Ireland a fair chance, and at least the same send-off as it had in England, it should be placed under the control of some one who, by his position, makes the same appeal to the Irish imagination and sympathy as Lord Derby's typically British figure made in Great Britain. The Duke of Connaught is coming back from Canada. His Irish title, his popularity, his long connection with the army, and his fresh contact with a dominion which has set a stirring example in voluntary recruiting for the cause of the Empire and of liberty combine to make him the ideal man for the post.

"Let me be clearly understood. Such a plan can be temporary only. Conscription must logically follow from it in Ireland, even as it did in Great Britain. That is inevitable, and the sooner Mr. Redmond and his party understand it the better it will be for Ireland. The motive of the war, Lord Dunraven declares, has been obscured by an unchecked German propaganda and seditious literature. But still, he continues, the Irish people must have some conception of the truth. They are not fighting for England any more than they are fighting for France or for any of the Allies. They are fighting for a principle—the eternal principle of right against might.

"Irish character is idealistic. For a high ideal Irishman will suffer and die. They must know that in this struggle on the one side is gross materialism, brute force brutally used, everything abhorrent to Irish nature, and on the other side every principle and ideal dear and sacred to Irish hearts. To hang back in such a cause, to try and make political capital out of the necessity of those fighting for it, would be degrading Ireland to the level of a mere selfish huckstering opulence. I do not believe that to be the will of the Irish people."

Lord Dunraven goes on to say that the Allies will fight for the right and win without Ireland's help. "On the other hand," he declares, "the King wants men. Ireland can give them, splendid fighting men. They may not be necessary to decide the issue, but they are necessary to hasten victory and save thousands of precious lives. That constitutes necessity in my eyes. If in the eyes of any other Irishman it does not, then I appeal to him to recognize the necessity for Ireland's sake. The Irish divisions must have men or cease to be Irish. If Ireland does not find them she is disgraced before the world."

"Ireland's future depends upon her action now. The measure of what she gets in the great reconstruction after the war is what she does during the war. If she wins the Empire now in the time of stress, she cannot expect much consideration from the Empire when the stress is past."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Wall Street's Rough Arousal
CHICAGO HERALD—What a rough annual little Wall Street has experienced! From such sweet dreams of empire poor provincial Manhattan has been awakened by the coarse western crew of freemen. The narrow street will never be the same. For in their blindness New York's nobility have fancied that as Wall Street willed, so went the nation. The whim of the metropolis seemed to them a decree for the imperial domain. Enfranchised America, they imagined, was bounded by the East and North Rivers. To the south lay impotent irreconcilables. To the north, pocket boroughs. To the west a herd of wild folk ever anxious to ascertain and to confirm the essential desire of the superwise Goths. The harsh end of their illusory slumbering is excellent. New York now knows that this is actually the United States. Wall Street has learned that sovereignty inheres in all the people. The islanders have discovered that the will of the most remote mountaineer is as dominant in the final accounting as is the ballot of the most impious of the "representative" men on Manhattan. The discovery is well worth while.

The Fun of Farming

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—In the old farming cycle the crop that brought the best prices one year was sure to be overplanted the next. But the philosophy of diversification has appealed to the common sense of the farmer generally. It makes a better rounded life on the farm, if there are many diverse interests. The chickens bring a steady and welcome income to the farmer's wife. The cattle and hogs are sure profit makers, and besides engage the best skill of their owner. Many farmers are just finding out that bees are mighty interesting as well as highly profitable, without involving a great deal of labor. Soon the beekeeper learns that fruit trees help out the bees, and are themselves induced to bring forth more and better fruit by the pollinating helpfulness of the little honey gatherers. The fact is, farming was never of such absorbing interest as it is today. But it should be diversified, so that the monotony of raising main crops may be chased away by the fun of pursuing profitable specialties.

Recent Election Instructive

NEW YORK EVENING POST—The protracted uncertainty of the result of the election has had one good effect. Thousands, if not millions, of intelligent citizens have had the number of electoral votes in Minnesota and California, and the difference between these and the popular vote, impressed upon their minds as nothing else except cramming for an examination could have done. The Chicago maiden who asked "If Mr. Hughes is ahead 5000 votes in Minnesota and he needs only 23 votes to be elected, why doesn't he take some of that 5000 and use them?" was not alone in her perplexity. The evident potentialities of the three or five votes of a single state must have given multitudes of Americans a new realization of how much there is left of states' rights. In addition, we have been sent to the map as never before, and bidden to trace upon it the dividing lines between the "highbound East" and the "Solid South," the "Middle West" and that triumphant region which glories in the unqualified designation of "the West." If we could only retain until another election a few of the facts about our democracy which we have just learned at so much cost!

The Conquering Camel

CHICAGO JOURNAL—At least one element of the great election is not in doubt. Six states, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Florida, have gone "dry." The first four states have accepted regular state-wide prohibition; the last two have elected "dry" legislatures, which are expected to pass the required arid laws as soon as they assemble. This hope may be disappointed, but even four states, at a single "bite" make good eating for the camel. It is just one more long step in the projected drying up of the nation. Rather more than half the people of the United States live under prohibitory laws. Taking it by and large, the communities which have tried a "dry" regime are decidedly in favor of keeping what they have and going farther. National prohibition may well be an issue in the next presidential campaign, and there are good grounds for believing that the whole country will be "dry" within the next dozen years.

Socialists Firmly Established

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Allen L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, says he is satisfied with the vote he received. He ought to be, with a record-breaking poll of around 1,300,000. It is of some significance that the Socialists are firmly established as the third party in the United States, even if still widely separated from the two major parties.

FALL RIVER WAGE INCREASE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Five textile unions, which recently made demands for a wage increase, have voted to accept the offer of a 10 per cent advance proposed by the manufacturers. The increase will become effective on Dec. 4, and will continue six months. Union officials report that 35,000 operatives and 112 cotton mills are affected.

ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Glenn H. Curtiss, who has just returned from a trip to Florida in quest of suitable winter headquarters for an aviation school, announced today that he has chosen Miami. A large military school, he said, will be established there by him, but under the control of the war department for training aviators for the Aviation Reserve Corps.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—At the annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Mr. Donald Maclean, M. P., the chairman, said that the temperance cause had now become a national necessity. The finish of the war in another year would depend on reserves, but alcohol was a draft upon reserves. Yet Britain was doing less to fight that evil within their own borders than any of the Allies except Italy. The work of the Liquor Control Board, he admitted, had been fruitful and of good effect. From figures supplied to him by the Home Secretary he gathered that 14 out of 56 local prisons in England and Wales had been closed since the war began, besides two wings of great prisons and reformatory institutions. Other causes had operated, but the prison commissioners themselves placed almost in the forefront of the reasons for the closing of those prisons the diminution of the opportunities for the consumption of alcoholic liquor.

Another striking fact was that in the metropolis and certain boroughs the weekly average of convictions for drunkenness had gone down from an average of 2034 a week in 1914 to 940 in March of this year. That showed what could be done by a merely minor effort.

They were thankful for what had been done, but it was not enough. Half a million a day was still being spent on drink. Half a million people were employed daily in its manufacture. It was keeping tonnage on the high seas and railway wagons by the hundred on land. It was forcing up the price of the necessities of life. It was devitalizing the soldier, the sailor and the civilian, and, worst of all, it was ruining children by tens of thousands. The question of checking the drink traffic was vital to the success of the allied cause.

Mr. Lief Jones, M. P., moved a resolution which expressed the opinion that the enormous consumption of intoxicating drink was the most dangerous enemy of national efficiency and economy, and therefore urged upon the Government either the prohibition of the manufacture, import, export and common sale of intoxicating liquors during the war and for six months afterwards, or the permitting of the people to decide the issue for themselves by means of a referendum. Mr. Lloyd George, the mover of the resolution remarked, had said that the drink evil was a greater enemy than Germany. If Mr. George and the Government believed that, they should have prohibited the traffic then and there. The record of the House of Commons in this matter was pitiable. They handed over the traffic to the Control Board with the injunction not to let it do any harm, but not to harm the traffic very much. The board was charged to control the uncontrollable. "Do not kill the tiger," it was told, "make it a proverb." Prohibition was the only proved remedy. If the Government sought by a postcard ballot, or some other thorough means, to discover the will of the nation on this question he believed the response would astonish and educate them. It was false to say that the country which had sacrificed its sons would not sacrifice its drink. Dr. Saleby seconded the resolution.

OPENING OF THE GREAT FAIR AT FEZ

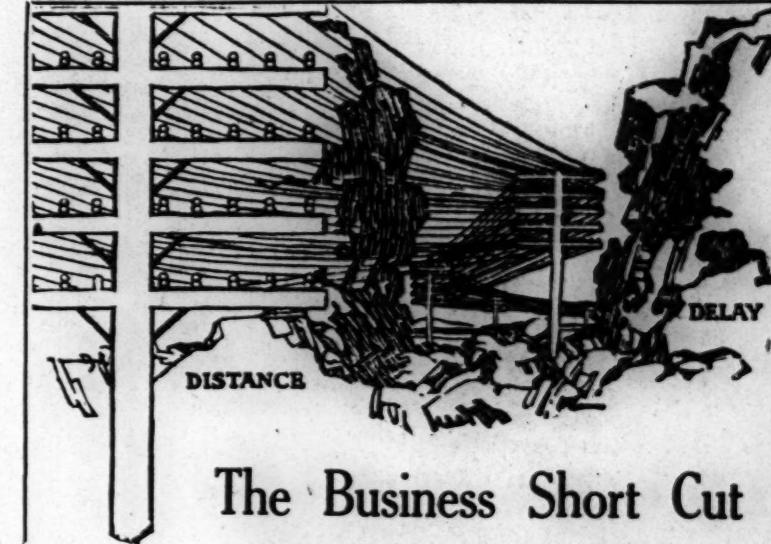
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—On Oct. 16 the great fair at Fez was opened by General Lyautey. M. Maurice Long, deputy and reporter of the budget commission, who was present at the ceremony, in a dispatch to the Journal speaks of the fair, which is one of trade samples, as both a political and an economic success. It is also a new "tour de force" accomplished by General Lyautey, in spite of all the difficulties of present circumstances.

There are no great exhibition halls. It is simply a fair in which samples of French and Moroccan products are shown. French merchants have small shops erected along an esplanade in the immense court of the old Mechouar through which run the waters of the Oued Fez; a place of a thousand associations in the center of one of Islam's holy places which, but four years ago, was the center of fierce armed resistance to General Lyautey's troops. Today, one of the principal facts which strike M. Maurice Long is the friendly and interested attitude of the entire native population. Returning through the Moorish gardens of the residence Bou Djeloud, on the evening of the opening day, General Lyautey remarked that such peaceful days in Fez testified to the work accomplished and were a good omen for the future. I was pleased, remarks M. Long, at the close of his dispatch, to see the power of France so worthily represented by a just, generous and progressive policy.

Dealing with the same subject, the Temps states that the great fair at Fez was opened recently by General Lyautey in the presence of about 25,000 Europeans and natives. The General, who was accompanied by Mme. Lyautey and by the French deputy, M. Long, arrived preceded by a company of spahis, followed by viziers and high officials and military authorities. The fair is very picturesque with its garlands made in a few days, its ornamental water and its native markets and pavilions draped with flags.

After inspecting the exhibition, a toast was given, and Captain Mellier, president of the committee of the fair, made a speech in which he drew attention to the fact that the first fair at Fez was being held a little behind the Moroccan front, in a town which had only recently been considered secure. The preparations for the fair had been carried out under difficulties, arising both from the war and conditions in the religious capital of Morocco, which was still insufficiently connected with the coast and inhabited by only a few hundred Europeans.

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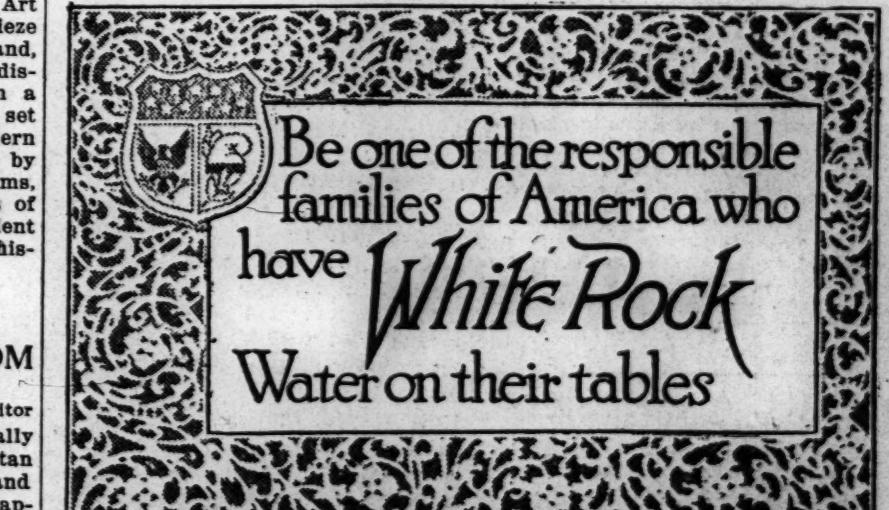
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AIRMEN HONORED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is officially announced that Sec.-Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, General List and Royal Flying Corps, has been appointed a companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship.

This announcement was published shortly after the destruction of the fourth German airship to be brought down on English soil, which fell at Potter's Bar in the North of London. At the same time it was announced that Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, V. C. Worcester Regiment and Sec.-Lieut. A. de Brandon, D. S. O., special reserve, who also received their decorations for conspicuous work against air-raiders, had been promoted from flying officers to flight-commanders in the Royal Flying Corps and to temporary captains whilst so employed.

Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, the new D. S. O., comes from Pontefract, in Yorkshire. He has had a varied career in different parts of the world. After spending two or three years on the training ship Worcester, he took

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET FEATURED BY STEEL ISSUES

Gulf States Steel Soars on New York Exchange—Industrials, Coppers and Railroads Are Strong

Uniform strength characterized the early New York stock market today. There was decided buoyancy in spots. The railroads got into line. Union Pacific and Reading, for instance, gained a point or so each. Gulf States Steel soared 11 points. Other steel issues were features. Nova Scotia Steel, Virginia Iron, Pressed Steel Car and Sloss-Sheffield Steel being particular leaders. Atlantic, Gulf common made a new high record in New York once more. Steel common advanced a substantial fraction.

United States Smelting common was a strong feature of the first dealings on the local stock board today. The general list was higher.

Both lists advanced further as the session progressed. Gulf States Steel increased its lead to 27 points. The International Mercantile issues were also very strong.

Gulf States opened up 6 points at 165, jumped to 182 and then dropped 13 points before midday. Sloss-Sheffield opened up 1 point at 90 and sold well above 93. Lackawanna Steel opened up 1% at 97½ and after crossing 99 fell back to 96 and before midday was selling at 98½. Railway Steel Spring opened up 7% at 55% and sold above 57. U. S. Steel opened up 1% at 123½ and advanced more than a point further. Pressed Steel Car opened up 7% at 79½ and advanced 2 points further.

The coppers also recorded good gains before midday. Chino moved up to 70%, a gain of 2 points over yesterday's closing price.

Anaconda opened up 1% at 101½ and advanced more than a point further. Utah Copper opened up 7% at 119% and advanced a point further, receding somewhat before midday.

Around midday the railroads became active and strong. Reading opened up 7% at 107 and at midday was selling around 109%. The motor issues were under pressure again.

Nova Scotia Steel opened up 3½ in Boston at 146½ and sold well above 150 before midday. U. S. Smelting opened off 1% at 76% and advanced to 78% during the first half of the session. Gulf common opened up 1% at 126, moved up to 127 and then fell back to 124½.

Although there was some profit taking in the early afternoon, the tone at the beginning of the last hour was strong. Lackawanna Steel had a further big advance. Rock Island, New Haven, St. Paul, Union Pacific and other rails showed substantial net gains. New York Air Brake was especially strong. It had a gain of 11 points.

New River Coal common and preferred were strong afternoon features of the Boston market. Massachusetts Gas and American Zinc were strong.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	13.98	19.06	18.87	19.03
Dec.	20.20	20.40	20.13	20.27
Jan.	20.35	20.49	20.19	20.42
March	20.42	20.67	20.30	20.58
May	20.54	20.80	20.43	20.75
July	20.49	20.78	20.46	20.77
Spots, up 25 points.				

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, 17% to 20 points not higher. Sales totaled 8000 bales, including 7300 American: Jan.-June, 11,850; March-April, 11,940; May-June, 12,050; July-Aug., 12,050.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

Increase over
Mon. Yr.
Wed. Tues. ago
10 highest gr. rails 94.71 .06 1.01
10 2d grade rails 91.38 * .04 1.04
10 public utility. 96.51 .05 2.74
10 industrial ... 99.22 .07 4.95
Combined average 95.45 .03 .53 1.41

*Decrease.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

UNITED STATES

Fair tonight; Friday fair and warmer; moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 31/10 a. m. 32
12 noon 33

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 28/New Orleans 28
Buffalo 22/New York 20
Chicago 26/Philadelphia 20
Cincinnati 20/Pittsburgh 18
Denver 23/Portland, Me. 20
Des Moines 28/Portland, Ore. 38
Kansas City 22/St. Louis 26
Nantucket 26/Washington 22

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:36/High water. 12 noon 4:22 2:32 a. m. 8:44 p. m.
Length of day 9:46/Moon rises. 10:22 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
AjaxRubber	74	74	73½	73½
Alaska Gold	14½	14½	13½	13½
Alaska Ju.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Allis-Chal.	32½	32½	31½	31½
Allis-Chalpf.	90	90	89	89
AmAgChem	87	88½	87	86½
Am B Sugar	103½	103½	102½	102½
AB&F pf.	198½	198½	198½	198½
Am Can	65½	66½	64½	65½
Am Car Fy.	69½	71½	69½	71½
Am Cot Oil.	53	53	53	53
Am H & L	16	16	16	16
Am H & L pf.	70½	71	70	71
Am IceSee	28½	28½	28½	28½
Am Linseed	23½	23½	23	23
AmLins'dpf.	53½	54½	52½	52½
AmLoco	93½	95½	93½	93½
AmLoco pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Am Smelt	121½	122½	118½	118½
AmSmelt pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
AmSSecApf.	101	101	101	101
AmSSecBpf.	96	96½	96	96½
AmSteelFy	66½	66½	66½	66½
AmSugar	118½	119½	118	118½
AmTel&StL	133	133½	132½	133½
Am Wool pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
AmWrit pf.	65½	66½	61	62
Am Zinc	58	60½	58	59½
Am zinc pf.	83	82½	83	82½
Anaconda	101½	102½	100½	101½
Atchison	104½	105	104½	104½
Atchison pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
ATGulfetf.	126½	127½	124	125
Bald Loco.	86½	87½	86½	86½
Balt & Ohio	85%	86½	85½	86½
B & Ohio pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
Barrett Co.	161½	165½	161½	162½
Batopilas	2	2	2	2
BethSteel	.649	.649	.649	.649
BethSteelpf.	155	160	155	160
Boss Eleva	78	78	78	78
Boss Eleva pf.	100	101	100	101
Boss Junc pf.	101	101	100	101
Boss M	25%	26	25%	26
Boss Tel & StL	123½	124	123	124
Boss Range	76½	77	76½	77
Boss Range pf.	102	103½	102	103½
Boss Range pf.	99	101½	99	101½
Boss Range pf.	92	92	92	92
Boss Range pf.	36	37	36	37
Boss Range pf.	35	36	35	36
Boss Range pf.	34	35	34	35
Boss Range pf.	33	34	33	34
Boss Range pf.	32	33	32	33
Boss Range pf.	31	32	31	32
Boss Range pf.	30	31	30	31
Boss Range pf.	29	30	29	30
Boss Range pf.	28	29	28	29
Boss Range pf.	27	28	27	28
Boss Range pf.	26	27	26	27
Boss Range pf.	25	26	25	26
Boss Range pf.	24	25	24	25
Boss Range pf.	23	24	23	24
Boss Range pf.	22	23	22	23
Boss Range pf.	21	22	21	22
Boss Range pf.	20	21	20	21
Boss Range pf.	19	20	19	20
Boss Range pf.	18	19	18	19
Boss Range pf.	17	18	17	18
Boss Range pf.	16	17	16	17
Boss Range pf.	15	16	15	16
Boss Range pf.	14	15	14	15
Boss Range pf.	13	14	13	14
Boss Range pf.	12	13	12	13
Boss Range pf.	11	12	11	12
Boss Range pf.	10	11	10	11
Boss Range pf.	9	10	9	10
Boss Range pf.	8	9	8	9
Boss Range pf.	7	8	7	8
Boss Range pf.	6	7	6	7
Boss Range pf.	5	6	5	6
Boss Range pf.	4	5	4	5
Boss Range pf.	3	4	3	4
Boss Range pf.	2	3	2	3
Boss Range pf.	1	2	1	2
Boss Range pf.	0	1	0	1
Boss Range pf.	-1	0	-1	0
Boss Range pf.	-2	0	-2	0
Boss Range pf.	-3	1	-3	1
Boss Range pf.	-4	0	-4	0
Boss Range pf.	-5	-1	-5	-1
Boss Range pf.	-6	0	-6	0
Boss Range pf.	-7	-2	-7	-2
Boss Range pf.	-8	-3	-8	-3
Boss Range pf.	-9	-4	-9	-4
Boss Range pf.	-10	-5	-10	-5
Boss Range pf.	-11	-6	-11	-6
Boss Range pf.	-12	-7	-12	-7
Boss Range pf.	-13	-8	-13	-8
Boss Range pf.	-14	-9	-14	-9
Boss Range pf.	-15	-10	-15	-10
Boss Range pf.	-16	-11	-16	-11
Boss Range pf.	-17	-12	-17	-12
Boss Range pf.	-18	-13	-18	-13
Boss Range pf.	-19	-14	-19	-14
Boss Range pf.	-20	-15	-20	-15
Boss Range pf.	-21	-16	-21	-16
Boss Range pf.	-22	-17	-22	-17
Boss Range pf.	-23	-18	-23	-18
Boss Range pf.	-24	-19	-24	-19
Boss Range pf.	-25	-20	-25	-20
Boss Range pf.	-26	-21	-26	-21
Boss Range				

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW ADVANCES IN STEEL ARE EASILY MADE

Demand Seems to Grow Greater the Higher Prices Go — Car Shortage Has Serious Effect on Steel Mills Output

The higher prices of pig iron and of steel products go, the more easily new advances are made, says the Iron Age. The ultimate effect of the new high levels on the trade of manufacturing buyers of finished steel counts for little in the pell-mell rush to get the steel.

The crippling of railroad service is more serious. Car shortages are now no more marked than the scarcity of motive power and there is the certainty of worse troubles later in the year. With 10,000 cars awaiting transfer to its lines west of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad has embargoed westward shipments originating east of Pittsburgh, and iron and steel works are chief sufferers. Frequent hearings of blast furnaces because of coke car shortages are to be expected.

An advance of \$5 a ton in rail prices was announced by the Steel Corporation this week, applying to all deliveries. This puts Bessemer rails at \$35 and open-hearth rails at \$40. Other rail makers also quote the new prices. On May 1 the previous advance of \$5, or to \$33 and \$35, went into effect, after large tonnages for 1917 had been placed at \$28 and \$30.

With demand pressing them on every side for steel products carrying 50 to 200 per cent larger profits than rails, the kind of deliveries mills will make on rails taken for the first half of 1917 at \$10 less than today's prices is already in question.

There is no small stir over a British inquiry for nearly 1000 miles of 75-lb rails. Practically American specifications will be accepted, and the profit is attractive, but it is doubtful, even with the 1917 delivery permissible, if the 135,000 tons involved, including accessories, can be placed in this country.

In the pig iron market the effect of the large October sales of Southern iron for export is still cumulative and estimates of the extent to which the advance will go take a wide range. On Southern No. 2 iron \$20, Birmingham, was established as the market at the end of last week, though at the same time sales at \$18.50 and \$19 were reported. Early this week \$19 iron was still to be had for delivery in the second half of 1917.

Demand for spot-pig iron is still relatively small. The possibility of a shortage next year is the dominant influence, and the buying, which has been less than in the previous week, has been largely for first and second half of next year. Some consumers have not been driven by the rapid advances, but pending inquiry is considerable and higher prices are indicated.

Bessemer iron has advanced \$3 in the week of to \$30 at Valley furnace, and basic iron \$2, or \$28 at furnace. A sale of 4500 tons of Bessemer iron was made at \$28 on Nov. 11; this week the advance to \$30 was made on smaller sales. A sale of 10,000 tons of basic for the second half of 1917 is reported at \$24 and one of 7000 tons for the first quarter at \$25. There is a 20,000-ton inquiry for basic iron at Youngstown.

After an advance of \$2 a ton on lap and butt weld iron and steel pipe two weeks ago, both lap and butt weld sizes are \$2 a ton higher this week. Sheets, both black and galvanized, have gone up \$3 a ton, and sheet mills are rapidly developing the sold-up condition of tin-plate producers for the first half of 1917.

Sales of steel to the Allies for the second half of 1917 thus far include 200,000 tons placed with Eastern mills, chiefly shell steel. Other transactions, also covering the second half, include rails, plates and billets for the Allied governments.

A leading steel interest has sold plates for delivery extending to the middle of 1918. The call for ship plates is insatiable and as high as .50c for forward delivery has been done, while for several hundred tons for early delivery .55c was paid. A Canadian car works has just placed 15,000 tons of plates and shapes in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The disposition of mills to defer consideration of business offered for next year is more marked. Each week large tonnages, both export and domestic, appear to go begging. Chicago reports the whole market for steel products becoming more restricted and abnormal. A feature is the large demand for tie-plates, two railroads having just placed 17,000 tons.

Lake Superior ore prices for 1917 may be established any day. It is likely that non-Bessemer ores will be \$1 higher while the advance in Bessemer ores may be quite a little more. The sudden coming on of zero weather has cut down shipments from Lake Superior mines in the past two days.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. — At a meeting of directors of Philadelphia Electric Company in Camden, it was decided to call a final assessment of \$2.50 per share, making the stock full paid \$25, and payable Dec. 16, 1916. Directors declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.

APPLE SHIPMENTS TO OVERSEA PORTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Apple shipments from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Halifax, N. S., to ports in England, Scotland and other overseas countries during the week ending Nov. 11 show an increase over the shipments for the corresponding period of last year, according to a recent report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston, New York and Baltimore are the only ports which reported shipments to Liverpool for last week and with 13,992 sent from Boston, 17,985 from New York and 4428 from Baltimore, the total of 36,415 is less than the shipments of last year. However, Boston also shipped to London and Manchester, and New York to London, Glasgow and various other ports; Halifax shipped to London and Manchester; Philadelphia shipped to Glasgow, and Baltimore also to Glasgow. The total shipments for the week this year are 106,152, being a gain over the 83,396 barrels sent last year.

Since the season opened the shipments for this year have been greater Liverpool and Manchester and less to London, Glasgow and various ports, although the total is 33,628 barrels more this year than last. In a summary for the various cities Boston leads with 195,415 barrels exported this year, and New York is second with 170,052.

Although the apple shipments this year from New York are larger than last, yet they are about one-half as large as those of 1914. In 1914 there were 929,934 barrels of apples sent to overseas distributing centers; in 1915 there were only 555,483 barrels exported, but this year the figures are larger with 589,111 barrels sent overseas.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bringing about 200 tons of Congo rubber cement and general merchandise, the British steamer Lepanto, Capt. R. A. Harbord, reached port today from Hull, England, on its first trip to Boston. Arrangements are being made to equip the vessel with a gun for defensive purposes. The carriage is already aboard and the gun is expected to be ready for the next trip of the vessel westward.

Luis A. Baos of Colombia, speaking Spanish, was taken in charge by Special Officer Mack and handed over to immigration officials as he was leaving the fruit steamer San Mateo at Long Wharf last evening. He is charged with stowing away on the vessel and attempting to enter the country unlawfully. Immigration officials gave him a hearing today.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today were: Haddock \$6.75@10.25 per hundred-weight, steak cod \$13.50@25, market cod \$6.75, pollock \$4.75@5, large hake \$7.50, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5.75. Dealers blame scarcity of fish for the high quotations. Arrivals: Steamer Breaker 52,000 pounds, steamer Spray 28,900, schooners Elizabeth W. Nunan 18,300, and Angeline C. Nunan 26,300.

One trip of tilefish was landed at New York today, the schooner W. H. Cross having 25,000 pounds, according to telegraphic advice in this city. The fish sold at 4½ cents per pound.

Gill netters were the only arrivals reported at Gloucester today, receipts aggregating 130,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, and a few hundred pounds of shad.

PORT OF BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Lepanto (Br), Harbord, Hull, Eng.; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester, Mass.; Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland, Me.; Katahdin, Macbeth, Charleston and Jacksonville.

Tugs Cheektowaga, Farnham, twg bgs 784 and 790; Lykens, Bengessons, Bangor, twg bgs Wiconisco and Spring.

Cleared

Strs Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland.

OREGON INDIAN TIMBER TO BE SOLD

PORLTAND, Ore.—A plan for selling from the Klamath Indian Reservation each year enough timber to yield approximately \$200,000 is announced by Superintendent William B. Frees, according to a Klamath Falls special to the Oregonian. The announcement follows the visit here recently of J. P. Kinney, assistant forester. It is expected that within two months advertisements will be published asking for bids on several units of Indian timber. This is to be sold to provide money for the Indians to use in buying stock and implements and generally improving their homes. The Klamath Indians are rich in land and timber.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 22.50 per cent compared with 23.20 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 29½ to 27½ per cent this week last year. Clearings through London banks for week were £322,320,000 compared with £12,040,000 last week and £262,398,000 this week last year.

NEW MAIL CARS SOUGHT

A petition has been filed in the United States District Court by James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, asking for permission to purchase six new steel mail cars.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 44¢ bid; lead, spot and November, 7@7.10; tin strong; lead firm.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks as given by Burroughs & Co., Boston, follow:

	Outstanding	Mortgages	Capital stock	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	\$276,000	\$1,100,000	\$100	\$100	\$50	\$50
Barristers Hall Trust		550,000	100	..	75	75
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	\$65	65	65
Board of Trade Building Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	55	55	55
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	1,452,500	100	97	102	102
Boston Real Estate Trust	560,000	9,317,000	1000	1010	1010	1010
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	150,000	1,255,000	100	110	950	950
Boston Wharf Co., bonds do stock	2,100,000	6,000,000	100	108	114	114
Broadfield Building Trust	335,000	553,400	100	..	75	75
Brownfield Real Estate Trust, bonds do stock	4,200,000	10,000,000	100	95	95	95
Chicago Real Estate Trustees		2,250,000	1000	970	1020	1020
Congress Street Associates	200,000	722,000	1000	900	950	950
Constitution Wharf Trust	1,340,000	2,100,000	100	..	60	60
Copley Square Trust, bonds do preferred	400,000	400,000	1000	..	100	100
do common	2,408,000	6,600,000	100	..	100	100
Devonshire Building Trust, preferred do common	143,000	200,000	100	26	30	30
Dwelling House Associates	110,000	700,000	1000	600	600	600
Eastern States R. E. Trust, bonds do stock	175,000	1000	1000	1030	1000	1000
Essex Street Trust	233,800	100	..	..	..	..
Fairfax Buildings Trust	580,000	100	..	..	..	..
Five Associates	20,000	100	..	..	..	..
Haymarket Trust	160,000	250,000	100	101	101	101
Huntington Chambers Trust	685,000	1,426,200	100	..	..	..
Kimball Building Trust	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	..	..	..
Lovely's Wharf Trust	645,000	1,800,000	100	97	100	100
Maplewood Estate Trust	590,000	1,943,500	100	95	100	100
Old South Building Association	1,420,000	1,500,000	100	..	..	..
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,500,000	100	..	..	..
Postoffice Square Building Trust	325,000	800,000	100	65	..	..
Quincy Market Realty Co., bonds do common	1,600,000	1,000,000	100	1030	100	100
Roxbury Associates	504,000	1,250,000	100	175	175	175
Somerset Hotel Trust, bonds do stock	650,000	1,714,900	100	65	75	75
South Street Trust	1,000,000	100	97	..	..	..
South Terminal Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	..	..	..
State Street Associates	1,362,000	1,356,800	100	..	..	..
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	..	..	..
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	350,000	1,440,000	1000	..	..	..
Terminal Hotel Trust, preferred	140,000	840,000	100	..	..	..
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	..	..	..
Trumountain Trust	640,000	640,000	100	..	..	..
University Associates	140,000	650,000	100
Western Real Estate Trust	360,000	3,200,000	100	135

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SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—L. Klotzman; U. S. Buffaloe—S. J. Brown; U. S. Buffalo—E. W. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; Leno.

Baltimore—F. Barnes of G. E. Thing & Co.; Leno.

Buffalo—P. G. Fox, G. W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Charleston, S. C.—B. McCloud of Drake, Innes & Grey Shoe Company; Essex.

Chicago—C. Bamberger of Mandel Bros.; Essex.

Cincinnati—H. C. Ottinger of Isaac Falters Sons; Lenox.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NORTHWESTERN MEETS PURDUE NEXT SATURDAY

This Is Only Game This Week Which Can Have a Bearing in Deciding Western Conference Football Championship Title

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ohio State	3	0	1.000
Northwestern	3	0	1.000
Illinois	2	1	.666
Chicago	2	2	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	.500
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	2	.333
Indiana	0	3	.000
Purdue	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is a strange day in the Western Conference when Illinois, Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin are playing together on the same day and whatever happens cannot figure in the western championship. This is about the size of it Saturday. The second stage in the "Big Four's" round robin takes place this week, Minnesota vs. Wisconsin, Illinois vs. Chicago. But the only field an unbeaten conference eleven and championship contender sets foot on, in a "Big Nine" game, is that very lowly gridiron at Evanston which in the usual run of things is long forgotten this late in the season. Northwestern meets Purdue at home for the right to play in the finals with Ohio State for the honors of 1916. Ohio State has a day's work on Saturday too, but it doesn't count in the standing, for Case is not of the conference.

Two other games are on the card, one a curious intersectional contest, this time bringing North and South together. Florida is coming up to play Indiana at Bloomington.

The Southerners have tasted defeat this season and do not look very strong. A good chance to win victory will no doubt be greatly appreciated at Bloomington, for Indiana has been getting the worst of it ever since its first game on the last day of September. And finally, Iowa travels to Ames for a battle with its State rival.

For football playing without regard to championships, this Saturday ought to bring out some of the best of the season. The encounter between Minnesota and Wisconsin, following the unexpected defeats of both colleges, will match two teams struggling to right themselves in the eyes of the football world. This game at Minneapolis remains one of the big events of the year. At Madison Coach Paul Withington has been using searchlights to lengthen the afternoons' practice the past week, driving the men hard.

Though they are not discounting the brilliant game played by Illinois in defeating Minnesota, football followers at Minneapolis believe that the crumbling of the Gophers' offense and defense was largely due to overwork and overconfidence. In the natural ambition of the coaches to make a good showing against the team that tied Minnesota for conference honors last year and defeated the Northerners two years ago, the eleven was run at top speed from 3 p.m. to dark the week preceding and then gathered again at 7 o'clock for blackboard talks, which lasted until 9. For men who had been going at top speed in defeating Iowa the week before, this football program was too full, and the eleven did not appear to advantage, the line being slow to charge, the backs slow in getting under way and the defense far from impregnable.

Coach Williams during the past week used a program calculated to rest his men and only began hard workouts on Saturday. Then he found that his machine was working smoothly again, the team work which had been lacking being restored. This week is being devoted to developing an attack for the Wisconsin game Saturday. That will be home-coming day for Minnesota alumni, and from 5000 to 10,000 of them are expected to be on hand to see the football game and take part in alumni festivities.

Earl Pickering has been assisting the squad of coaches. He was fullback on the Gopher team of 1910 and 1911. E. T. Buckley '19 has been succeeded in practice by Parker Anderson '19, a halfback candidate, a fast and shifty man at offense and defense. The backfield has remained the same.

In the Illinois-Chicago game at Urbana the Illini look better than the Maroons. The Chicago eleven knows considerably more football than in its early season beatings, but it is going against a team whose specialty this year is its football lye. The battle between the old rivals will be hard fought and the Maroons may be expected to bring out some new things, but Illinois is strong in the line and behind it, and at quarterback, with Capt. F. B. Macumber playing there, has the best man at the position in the West.

The Northwestern-Purdue game in a way is the critical one of the season, once the obstacle of Chicago was passed, for the Purple. On the showings of the elevens the Indiana team has no right to win, but the importance of the contest, the apparent ease of it, and the unexpected success of the Purple eleven are factors which Northwestern may find, unless watchful, more difficult than the actual players it encounters.

Northwestern's 20 to 13 victory over Iowa last week was splendidly done, a good part of it up hill. Ohio State, still more encouraged by its 46 to 7



CAPT. MARK FARNUM '18
Brown University football team

triumph over Indiana, should have an easy time over Case, which was beaten two weeks ago by Ohio Wesleyan 16 to 7, and appears only fair. State University of Iowa and Iowa State College should have a fine game this Saturday. The Iowa Conference school came back after its severe drubbing by Minnesota, 67 to 0, a couple of weeks back, and displayed an able attack and some excellent defense against Northwestern. Iowa State College meantime was beating the hitherto undefeated Morningside eleven to 0, and recalling its 3 to 0 defeat by Nebraska, the Missouri Valley leaders, it is plain to be seen that the Iowa Agricultural College has a fine team and is very likely to beat its Western Conference rival.

Next week brings the season to a close with Northwestern at Ohio State, Illinois at Wisconsin, Minnesota at Chicago, Nebraska at Iowa, and Indiana at Purdue.

LIGHT PRACTICE FOR TUFTS SQUAD

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts varsity football regulars received only a light practice Wednesday, as Coach C. E. Whelan wants his men in the best shape possible. For over an hour the team was kept on the jump through fast signal drills, and then the second team was sent against the scrubs, ineligible and a few members of the first team who needed the hard work to keep down to weight.

Morrison, the heavy guard, was out in uniform, but was unable to take part in the practice. Sanborn and Mitchell, who have been out for some time, took their places in the lineup. It now seems probable that Hagerty will take Beacham's place at right tackle. Beacham worked out with the second team Wednesday, and Hagerty was kept in the first team lineup, where he made a good showing, playing between Algar and Sanborn.

FRESHMAN RACE IS TRANSFERRED

HANOVER, N. H.—Because of the unfavorable condition of the course here, the freshman intercollegiate cross-country meet will be run in Boston next Saturday instead of here as previously scheduled. The contestants, representing the majority of the eastern colleges, will run over the Franklin Park four-mile course immediately after the big New England cross-country meet is over. At present Coach H. H. Hillman has not picked his Dartmouth freshman track team.

Both varsity and freshman squads will leave for Boston tomorrow. The varsity entrants for the New England intercollegiates are Captain Thompson, Sherburne, Duffy, Gerrish, Marschat, Smith and one of the following, Avery, Buckley and Myer.

BASEBALL GAMES FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—The baseball schedule for the Dartmouth College 1917 season, given out by the graduate manager, H. G. Pender, Wednesday, contains 20 games, 10 abroad and 10 at home. Colleges appearing for the first time on the Green's schedule are Pennsylvania State, University of Pennsylvania and Colgate. The schedule follows:

April 25—Massachusetts A. C., at Hanover; 28—Boston College, at Hanover.

May 2—Pennsylvania State, at Hanover; 5—Brown, at Hanover; 8—Wesleyan, at Middletown; 9—Yale, at New Haven; 11—University of Pennsylvania, at Hanover; 12—Williams, at Hanover; 15—Colgate, New York; 16—Princeton, at Princeton; 18—Harvard, at Cambridge; 24—Tufts, at Medford; 25—Boston College, at Newton; 26—Brown, at Providence; 30—Holy Cross, at Worcester.

June 2—Tufts, at Hanover; 18—Amherst, at Amherst; 19, Amherst, at Hanover.

BROWN TRAINING THIS WEEK FOR HARVARD GAME

Its Goal Line Has Not Yet Been Crossed This Season and the Team Expects to Put Up a Great Battle on Saturday Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University is this week making a supreme attempt to get its football team into shape to defeat Harvard, if possible, next Saturday at the Stadium, and hopes of success are high. Throughout the season Brown has been victorious in every game. Only two teams have scored upon Brown, and none of them has crossed her goal line. Every score has been made by

Brown has a large assortment of plays which the opponents have found hard to upset, and the line has been able to withstand even the hardest attacks which Yale could present. In the recent contest with Yale, Brown's line held repeatedly, within a few feet of the goal line. In offensive work, too, the Brunonians are confident of giving a better account of themselves than ever before against Harvard.

In the games this season Brown has defeated Rhode Island State College, 18 to 0; Trinity, 42 to 0; Amherst, 69 to 0, and Williams 20 to 0. Then Rutgers came here, and was defeated 21 to 3, the score against Brown being made by a field kick. Vermont, next in line, was defeated 42 to 0, and Yale was defeated, 21 to 6. Yale's six points came from two field goals. For the season, so far, Brown has won seven games, scoring 233 points against nine for its opponents.

The team this year appears to be better developed in all departments of the game than during the recent seasons, and there is no opportunity for an opponent to catch the Brown Bear napping. The tackling has been noticeably clean, but sharp and effective. The punting has been as good, at least, as the best the season "Ters" on any college team.

The men in the line are well trained to both defensive and offensive work, and have held every opponent this year, preventing all from crossing the goal line. The backs are students of football as well as players of the game and are able to handle any situation with credit. In the open game Brown is especially successful this season.

There is a delayed pass and a criss-cross pass, both of which have been bewildered the opposing teams, and in the forward pass considerable success has resulted. Pollard, who last year was especially successful in making long runs, has bettered his work this year and is rated as the individual star of the team.

Brown has never defeated Harvard in football, although they met for the past 40 or more years.

BASKETBALL DATES FOR CORNELL TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—The schedule for the Cornell varsity basketball team just announced is as follows:

Dec. 9—Uncertain; 13—Niagara at Ithaca, nonleague; 16—Princeton at Ithaca.

Jan. 6—Uncertain; 9—Columbia at Ithaca; 12—Yale at New Haven; 15—Dartmouth at Hanover; 22—Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 27—Princeton at Princeton.

Feb. 2—Rochester at Rochester, nonleague; 10—Oberlin at Ithaca, nonleague; 11—Columbia at New York; 17—West Point at West Point, nonleague; 24—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28—Rochester at Ithaca, nonleague.

March 3—Yale at Ithaca; 5—Dartmouth at Ithaca.

SIDELINES

Nebraska with three straight championships of the Missouri Valley Conference is certainly making a great football record in the Central West.

It now looks as if all four of the Maine State Colleges would have to get new football coaches for next fall. Parks at Bates, Greene at Colby, Weatherhead at Bowdoin and Houghton at Maine are all reported as expecting to get through those institutions.

Since P. D. Haughton began coaching the Harvard varsity football team the Crimson has won 74 victories and only five teams have defeated the Crimson in the past nine years. They are Yale, Princeton, Carlisle Indians, Cornell and one of the following, Avery, Buckley and Myer.

CANADIAN RUGBY IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor RICHMOND, England—The Canadian contingents turned out two Rugby football teams on Oct. 21, one in opposition to Carlisle and Gregson's Academy, the other to Dulwich College.

The former match took place at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, and resulted in a win for the Canadians by 35 points to 0. Sergeant Byrd scored three tries, Lieutenant Purdy scored two, and Staff Sergeant Stewart, Private Hill and Corporal Johnson scored one each. The reserve team played on the College ground at Dulwich and received a sound beating by 51 points to 0.

COLBY ELECTS P. A. THOMPSON

WATERVILLE, Me.—P. A. Thompson '18 was Wednesday chosen captain of the Colby College cross-country team. Thompson is from Wood Haven, N. Y. and is a brother of Capt. M. R. Thompson of the track team.

PROPOSITIONS BY MAGNATES OF MINOR LEAGUES

Third Day of Conference in New Orleans—Many Amendments Considered

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Minor league baseball magnates are meeting here in their third day's session of the annual meeting of 1916. Proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues were considered at Wednesday evening's session.

Among the amendments were a proposal to reduce the membership of the national board from nine to five, providing for representation by the minor leagues on the national baseball commission, changes in rulings of the national board, reclassification of leagues and other questions involving relations between players and clubs.

The minor league clubs at the evening session voted unanimously to table four demands of the Baseball Players Fraternity submitted in writing by President David L. Fultz. The demands were:

"Elimination of alleged contracts permitting clubs to suspend injured players; giving players the right to sign new contracts immediately after their unconditional release; allowance to minor league players of traveling expenses from their home clubs' city or its spring training camp, and changes in the procedure of the national board in players' claims cases so as to give the fraternity notice of the club's defense and opportunity to reply."

The convention acted upon the fraternity's demands after Secretary Farrel of the association had argued against them. There was no argument in support of them.

SPEEDWAY MEN IN NATIONAL BODY FOR AUTO RACING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Managers of practically every important automobile speedway in the United States met in Chicago Wednesday and organized the American Speedway Association. The plan is to have automobile racing teams campaign on the circuit each season and to promote public interest in automobile racing throughout the United States.

The officers elected were: H. S. Harkness of New York, president; J. A. Allison of Indianapolis, vice-president; T. E. Meyers of Indianapolis, secretary; Class A (two-mile speedways), governors, J. A. Allison of Indianapolis, H. S. Harkness of New York, H. S. Ishman of Cincinnati and D. F. Reid of Chicago; Class B (speedways less than two miles), governors, C. W. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa., F. Perkins of Providence and Samuel Orloff of Des Moines, Ia.; T. E. Meyers of Indianapolis, D. F. Reid of Chicago and H. S. Harkness of New York, executive committee.

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BASKETBALL DATES FOR CORNELL TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—The schedule for the Cornell varsity basketball team against the freshmen in one of the hardest scrimmages ever seen on Pratt Field, in preparation for the Williams game. The first year men were unable to break the varsity line, and the playing of Forbes and Washburn, the regular ends, was a feature.

Melcher, the varsity fullback, displayed some star end running and Carpenter, the new man in the backfield, kicked well. Bodenham has the advantage over Perkins for the regular place at quarter. The varsity took the ball and went through the freshman team, the ball being carried mostly by Melcher and Captain Goodrich. The varsity had little trouble in stopping the attack of the first year men.

Prospects in basketball are unusually bright this fall. J. H. Deering is coaching the squad, and Captain Lewkowicz, Tichinsky and Holloman are among the veterans who will play. The varsity schedule of home games follows:

Dec. 2—St. John's College; 9—Princeton (tentative); 16—St. Lawrence; 23—Yale; 30, Dartmouth.

Jan. 9—Columbia; 13—Lehigh; 20—Rutgers.

Feb. 10—Seton Hall; 17—Carlisle Indians.

March 3—Pennsylvania.

OPEN STYLE FOR CORNELL ELEVEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—That Cornell football practice will develop a more open style of play from now on was stated Wednesday evening, when the report on the secret practice said that the varsity eleven had been trying a number of forward passes and other open formations in the line scrimmage staged with the second team Wednesday afternoon. Whether any of these will be tried Saturday or saved for the Pennsylvania game is uncertain. Practice outdoors was an impossibility because of the unfavorable conditions.

WEST POINT WORKS FOR SPRINGFIELD

WEST POINT, N. Y.—That West Point is uncertain of Springfield was evidenced Wednesday when the varsity team was halted long enough in its practice toward the Annapolis game to give attention to some of the plays which the Springfield collegians are said to be using with such telling effect. The Cadets realize that they have their hands full this week with both these games ahead and their varsity eleven in the worst shape of the season.

N. H. STATE FRESHMEN WIN

DURHAM, N. H.—In a loosely played football contest New Hampshire State College freshmen defeated the sophomores, 12 to 0, Wednesday. Both teams made numerous fumbles and tried several forward passes. The sophomores were outplayed the entire second half, and Booma, the freshman fullback, made repeated gains, making two touchdowns.

LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

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BALTIMORE

Md.—Baltimore's Mayor, James H. Preston, accompanied by a delegation of city and transportation officials, has gone to New Orleans to inspect the belt railroad and excellent warehouse and terminal facilities of that city. Baltimore has several terminal and belt line problems to solve.

VERMONT GAEL PRESENTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening of the convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations here, a gavel made from the wood of a sugar maple planted years ago on his lawn at Stratford, Vt., by former United States Senator Justin S. Morrill, was presented. It was presented in behalf of the University of Vermont by Dean J. L. Hillis.

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Façade of Church of St. Julien le Pauvre, Paris

Surrounded by a network of narrow streets in the Latin Quarter of Paris stands the church of St. Julien le Pauvre, dating from the Twelfth Century. The interior of the church with its central nave and two collateral naves supported by flowered pillars and connected by pointed arches is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The church stands upon the site of a basilica of the Third Century,

The Breeze on Beachy Head

"The glory of the glorious downs is in the breeze," exclaims Richard Jefferies as he traverses the south downs of England with delight, and tells it poetically to his readers. "The air in the valleys immediately beneath them is pure and pleasant, but the least climb, even a hundred feet, puts you on a plane with the atmosphere itself, uninterrupted by so much as a tree-top. If it comes from the south the waves refine it; if inland, the wheat, and flowers and grass distill it. The great headland and the whole rib of the promontory is windswept and

near where the Pont Double crosses from Notre Dame into the Rue de Fouarre, a street that is associated with Dante, for it was here that he attended lectures, taking with him, doubtless, the bundle of straw upon which it was customary for a student to sit. ("Feuille" in the Old French meant "straw.") There is nothing academic in the neighborhood aspect now, but then it was thronged with

students eager to sit at the feet of the famous lecturer, Sigier de Brabant, whose fame has been perpetuated by Dante in the "Paradiso."

"Essa è la luce eterna di Sigieri
Che leggono nel vico degli Strami
Silligozzi invidiarsi veri."

Dante says; and Longfellow translates the lines:

"It is the light eternal of Sigier
Who, reading lectures in the Street
of Straw
Did syllogize invidious verities."

The grassy terrace at the back of the church affords a peaceful vantage ground from which to enjoy a wonderful view of Notre Dame.

From "Among the Trees"

You have no history. I ask in vain
group
Of ancient pear-trees that with the
spring-time burst
Into such breadth of bloom.

Who was it laid
Their infant roots in earth, and
tenderly
Cherished the delicate sprays, I ask
in vain,

Yet bless the unknown hand to which
I owe

The annual festival of bees, these songs
of birds within their leafy screen,
these shouts
Of joy, from children gathering up the
fruit
Shaken in August from the willing
boughs.—Bryant.

washed with air; the billows of the atmosphere roll over it.

"The sun searches out every crevice amongst the grass, nor is there the slightest fragment of surface which is not sweetened by air and light. Underneath, the chalk itself is pure, and the turf thus washed by wind and rain, sun-dried and dew-scented, is a couch prepared with thyme to rest on. Discover some excuse to remain up there always, to search for stray mushrooms, or to make a list of flowers and grasses; to do anything, and not go, always without any pretext."

"It is not necessary to always look out over the sea. By strolling along the slopes of the ridge a little way inland, there is another scene where hills roll on after hills until the last and largest hides those that succeed behind it.

"Vast cloud-shadows darken one, and lift their veil from another; like the sea their tint varies with the hue of the sky over them. Deep narrow valleys—lanes in the hills—draw the footsteps downwards into their solitude; but there is always the delicious air, turn where you will, and there is always the grass, the touch of which refreshes. Though not in sight, it is pleasant to know that the sea is close at hand, and that you have only to mount the ridge to view it. At sunset, the curves of the shore westward are filled with a luminous mist."

"Or if it should be calm, and you would like to look at the massive head-line from the level of the sea, row out a mile from the beach. Eastward, a bank of red vapor shuns the sea; the wavelets—no larger than those raised by the car—on that side are purple... but westwards the ripples shimmer with palest gold."

"The sun sinks behind the summit of the down, and slender streaks of purple are drawn along above them. A shadow comes forth from the cliff; a duskeness dwells on the water; something tempts the eye upward, and near the zenith there is a star."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1916

EDITORIALS

An Important Inquiry at Hand

NEXT Monday is fixed as the day on which the Newlands joint congressional committee will begin an investigation of conditions in the United States relating to interstate and foreign commerce, and into the feasibility of Government ownership of railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone and cable lines and wireless facilities. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the nation was greater scope given to a commission of inquiry into public utilities. This investigation was recommended by the President in the course of an address to Congress on Dec. 7, 1915. Nothing, or next to nothing, was done, or could very well be done, toward carrying out the investigation in the long session of the present Congress, beyond arrangement of the preliminaries, and, in view of the uncertainties attending the political future, even preliminaries were largely held in suspense.

It is hardly open to doubt that the undertaking would have been abandoned had Mr. Wilson failed of election. In the few months that would have remained to his administration, and in the short session of Congress, it would have been wellnigh impossible to bring the inquiry to a satisfactory close, and the succeeding administration would, in all probability, have allowed the matter to drop as one of the Wilson measures that had been repudiated at the polls.

The inquiry will now be pressed, however, and its prosecution will not be such as to improve the already strained relations between the Wilson Administration and the railroads as a consequence of the passage of the Adamson bill. The railroads and allied interests, no doubt, found in the projected Newlands inquiry another reason for vigorously opposing Mr. Wilson at the polls, and Mr. Wilson's friends in Congress will doubtless find in the opposition of the railroads and allied interests an added incentive for pressing the inquiry into the affairs of the carriers.

It is remembered, in this connection, that the railroad interests alone represent a valuation of approximately \$20,000,000,000. The value of all the other interests concerned will bring this figure up to an almost unbelievable and incomprehensible point. No President of the United States has ever before taken a position in opposition to the wishes of those in control of so much capital; never before has so much capital been arrayed in opposition to a policy of a United States chief magistrate. From all appearances, the contest that is about to begin will be of stupendous proportions.

Senator Newlands, it is understood, will conduct the inquiry very largely with the view of determining, for report to Congress, whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is at present so overloaded with work that another body should be provided which would take up the large problems of railway conduct; whether, under the present system of credit, the common carriers may be financed to meet betterments in equipment and operation along more favorable lines than those now available; whether Government regulation of the issue of securities is advisable; whether it is in the interest of the public, as well as of the carriers, that regulation of finances, rates, and so on, should be placed in the hands of the national Government, or whether concurrent jurisdiction of the nation and the states would be to the greater advantage of the people. An attempt will be made also to find a satisfactory answer to the interesting question, What will be the field of operation for the State railroad commission, in the interest of the public, if the control of securities and the control of rates shall be vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission or in some other Federal body with equal jurisdiction and power? An effort will be made to determine, also, whether, and to what extent, within a period of five years, it will be necessary to enlarge the facilities of the common carriers in the interests of the public, and whether the present system of Government regulation is such as to insure the credit of the carriers with a view of their making additional necessary expenditures.

The entire business of the utilities in question is to be subjected to a close examination. The methods employed in the conduct of the corporations involved are to be weighed and measured. An effort is to be made to determine what part of the earning capacity of the companies is employed to afford adequate service, what part of the earnings go toward improving the service, and what part is diverted to uses of which the public now has no knowledge, and from which it derives no real benefit.

The impression has been gaining strength for some years that the public utilities of the United States might be duplicated for a fraction of the capital on which they are now expected to pay interest and dividends. In other words, there is a conviction abroad in the land that the public utilities of the country are scandalously overcapitalized and watered, and that this is the principal cause of the insufficiency of their revenues to meet necessary charges for upkeep and betterments, and the reason why they cannot afford to pay better wages and furnish accommodations at lower rates.

That these are points to be determined in the verdict of the Newlands committee will serve to enlist national and continuous interest in its proceedings.

Federation of British Industries

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES, which has been formed in the United Kingdom to deal with the many trade problems existing today, or which may arise after the war, represents a movement of first importance. For some time past there has been a disposition, amongst all sections of the community, to arrive at some appreciation, as far as may be possible, of what will be the position after the war, and to make provision to meet it

in the most effective manner. This has, of course, been specially the case in the matter of trade and manufacture.

One of the most noticeable features about the new federation is the prominence it gives to the necessity of cooperation between labor and capital, and to the desirability of working in conjunction with the Government. Working on this basis, the federation plans to consider such questions as the reconstruction of British trade after the war; the development of sources of supply of raw material; the consideration of questions arising out of the transition from war to peace, such as demobilization; the future of temporary war workers; measures to mitigate possible unemployment during the transition period, and miscellaneous economic problems.

The question of a fuller cooperation between capital and labor is, of course, one which has been steadily coming to the front for many years. The last two years have afforded much proof as to what may be accomplished by cooperation, and thinking men in the ranks of both employer and employee are thus learning many valuable lessons. There is an increasing demand, not only in the United Kingdom, but in other countries, that a way should be found of perpetuating the good features in the present labor situation. The way in which this is to be achieved is not yet clear; but, given cooperation, there is no limit to what may be accomplished.

As to the question of working in conjunction with the Government, the failure of the Government to give adequate assistance to traders, either directly at home or through the consular service abroad, and the contrast which is afforded in this connection by the practice of other countries, is a matter frequently debated. It is just such questions as these which the new federation will make it its duty to settle. It is particularly welcome to note that the federation does not propose to interfere in any way with the normal functions of existing trade associations; but to deal rather with those broad issues which can only be handled by one central body working in the fullest possible cooperation with all interests.

Norway's Shipping Losses

QUITE apart from the international aspect of the matter, the question of the continued sinking of Norwegian merchantmen by German submarines is one of very immediate national consequence to Norway herself. One of the effects of the war, upon Norway, has been to bring about a remarkable expansion in her mercantile marine. Over a year ago, dispatches from Christiania to this paper showed that the shipping industry in Norway was in the greatest state of activity, and had already brought large sums of money into the country. The enormously high freights induced the owners of "any ships capable of floating" to put them into service. One shipping company after another was started; whilst entirely new lines were opened up, so that new markets might be assured at the end of the war, when the overseas trade of the world was renewed. Then again, the shipbuilding industry in the country expanded beyond all recognition. Shipbuilding yards carried out extensive alterations to make it possible greatly to increase their output; whilst entirely new yards were established in various centers. This condition of unprecedented prosperity gave rise to a great deal of speculation. New shipping companies sprang up like mushrooms. The newspapers were filled with advertisements inviting people to take up shipping stock, whilst steamers were bought recklessly in both Japan and America at fabulous prices.

From all this it is clear enough that the present attack on Norwegian shipping is being brought home much more generally to the Norwegian public than if it only concerned such comparatively small shipping interests as existed before the war. It is more than probable that the great mass of the people, who have any money at all to invest, have it invested in the shipping or allied industries, and the damage that is occasioned these interests by the uncertainty created by the German naval policy is much greater than the actual value of the shipping lost.

What exactly may be the outcome of the negotiations still in progress between Christiania and Berlin on the question, it would be useless to attempt to predict. Norway's determination greatly to increase her mercantile marine is no doubt a sound policy. It is, however, clear enough to those who have given the matter any thought, that she would do well to reconsider her method of carrying it out, in regard to both shipbuilding and ship buying.

Resignation of Sir Sam Hughes

Few men have been more conspicuous in the public life of Canada in recent years than has the Minister of Militia under the Borden government, Sam, or Major-General Sir Sam, Hughes. His titles are of comparatively recent acquisition; Canada, as a matter of fact, has paid very little attention to them, preferring to think of him and to speak of him as it had before his services in building up a Canadian oversea contingent earned for him the recognition of his country and his sovereign. As an educator he had gained esteem, and as an athlete he had achieved popularity previous to the political overturn, on the reciprocity issue, which threw out the Laurier and installed the Borden administration. When he became an editor he struck a pleasing note, and, being identified since boyhood with the militia, and an energetic advocate of its upbuilding, he seemed to present himself as the logical candidate for the portfolio having that branch of the public service in charge when Premier Borden was looking about for some one to take it.

Sir Sam had something of a military record when the appointment came to him, and had declined, as early as 1891, the post of deputy to the Minister of Militia. He had been Attorney-General of Canada, a Colonel of one of the crack regiments, chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College, president of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; had seen active service at the time of the Fenian raid; was, in short, an "all around man," a type no less certain of popular support in Canada than in the United States.

Everybody felt that he was the right man in the

right place at the outbreak of the war, and he rose to his reputation. He performed marvels late in 1914 and early in 1915 in the matter of preparing training camps and in organizing and mobilizing the volunteers. His severest critics in later times have not attempted to deny him the credit of accomplishing what the country regarded as impossibilities. There had been some talk of raising 50,000 men for oversea service, and this represented, at the time, the prevailing idea of the general measure of Canada's ability and obligation. Within two years after the outbreak of the war Major-General Sir Sam Hughes had at the front, or in readiness for transportation to the front, a force of 400,000 men. He had recruited, trained, drilled, uniformed and equipped this army almost before Canada realized what he was doing.

There can be no question that the Empire owes Sir Sam Hughes a debt of gratitude. He was called and, in the opinion of thousands of impartial Canadians, he deserved the title, the "Canadian Kitchener." Yet he had faults that even his greatest admirers could not overlook. Principal among them, first and last, was his refusal to be directed, bound, curbed by the Government. He did many things without authority; he did some very important things in defiance of authority; he arrogated to himself, personally, powers that belonged to the Administration; he was charged with irregularities in the granting of certain contracts, was vindicated, but was morally convicted of insubordination.

Recently he has been out of sympathy with his associates. He has not worked evenly with the Premier. It is believed that his methods offended the Duke of Connaught, just retired from the Governor-Generalship. Finally, he threw good taste, discretion, even loyalty, to the winds, in criticizing the home Government for its conduct of the hospital service, making it appear that the Canadian wounded were not properly cared for, and claiming, practically, that the British hospital arrangements had broken down.

When matters had reached this point patience with Sir Sam had ceased to be a virtue. The interests at stake were too serious to be made secondary to indulgence, even for a man who had done his bit and had done it nobly, but who was now, apparently, bent upon neutralizing or destroying all the credit he had won and all the gratitude he had earned in other and in better days.

The Gypsy Mariners

IF you should happen into any town on the Missouri River, from Kansas City down, or into any town on the Mississippi River from Keokuk down, or into any town on the Ohio River from Cincinnati down, though the town be large or small, and you should wander to the waterfront, you would, very likely, be surprised by the number of strange craft moored at the levee, or along the shore. The strange craft would be largely, or principally, of the type called nondescript, hardly deserving of the name of barge or houseboat, yet partaking somewhat of the nature of both. They would be, in the main, of the crudest construction, and in designs not very dissimilar to the shacks one finds in those free and independent colonies of squatters that nestle in the outskirts of salt-water beach resorts.

These are the marine dwellings of the Western river nomads, the homes of the gypsy mariners of North America's greatest valley, the domiciles of thousands upon thousands of shanty boaters. Some put what may properly be called the permanent floating population of the Western river slackwaters of the United States at 50,000. The shanty boaters can hardly be called boatmen; they are not sailors. They do not make their living from the water; they simply live on it, paying neither rents nor taxes. They have many of the traits of the Gypsy, the great difference between them and their Romany brethren being that while their habitat is a houseboat, the Gypsy prefers the tent. Both are given, but not overmuch, to the doing of odd jobs; both are "handy," both dislike a fixed abode, and the shanty boater and the Gypsy have a common regard for the open.

Among the shanty boaters, as among the Gypsies, there are some who might, if they chose, live in houses of brick or stone and iron and glass. That is to say, some of the river nomads, like some of the Gypsies, are rich, and these occasionally have houseboats driven by internal combustion engines. All are possessed, to a greater or less degree, of the vagrant instinct and disposition. Rich or poor, they are fond of the life they lead. If they tire of a town, they can have themselves towed upstream or across stream for a small fee, or they need only loosen a knot or two and float downstream, free of cost, with the current. There is always some available tying-up place higher up or lower down. Starting from the South in the early summer, they work their way northward on one of the great rivers, and they may locate on some navigable branch. Sometimes they find their way as far north as St. Paul on the Mississippi, and Omaha and Council Bluffs on the Missouri. The masculine shanty boater can always find employment when he seeks it, and he often accumulates enough through a summer in the North to keep him in luxury in the live oak and cypress section of the South through the winter.

There is no end to the variety of experience possible in the shanty boater's life. He need not have a care that does not center in his houseboat. He is never solicited by agents; he is never appraised and never assessed; he does not have to register, for he never votes; he is not troubled with civic pride, for no continuing community is his, and he confesses no allegiance to State, for he has wiped from his consciousness all boundary lines.

At any time when he feels like it he can visit Dubuque, or St. Charles, or Hannibal, or Covington, or Cairo, or Memphis, or Vicksburg, or New Orleans. If his shanty boat is capable of navigating the Gulf, there is no reason why he should not make for Port Arthur, or Galveston, or Corpus Christi; or why he should not negotiate the Sabine, the Neches, the Trinity, the Brazos, the Colorado, the Guadalupe, the Nueces or the Rio Grande. For that matter, nothing should prevent him from sailing down the west coast of Florida, penetrating the Okechobee country, sailing through the glorious streams and lakes of the

Everglades, finding his way eventually into the St. John and navigating close to the Atlantic Coast, until he should enter the Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts Bay and serenity. The imagination is halfway inclined to run riot when it deals with the free, untrammeled, adventurous existence of the shanty boater of the central United States West.

Notes and Comments

IT is just wonderful the information you can pick up in the papers if you are only attentive enough. Thus the Rumanian army we are told at the beginning of the war consisted of 600,000 men. At Turtukai it suffered a loss of 25,000, and then the detachment (sic) which crossed the Danube was annihilated with a loss of 16 battalions or another 32,000 men. Then at Hermannstadt the first army was annihilated, which means a further loss of four divisions or 24 battalions, about some 48,000 men. A little later there was a mere skirmish at Forgas where another trifle of 25,000 men disappeared. Meantime the second army advancing to the relief of the first got itself "virtually annihilated," say another 42,000 men. After that came the turn of Averescu in the Dobrudja. His army also was "annihilated," which means another 48,000. Finally General Zarchtchkovsky got his army annihilated at the cost of another 48,000. Grand total 268,000 men. It seems quite a big loss in the time, and if the other unrecorded losses are calculated at the very moderate figure of 32,000, the total rises to 400,000 out of the original 600,000. Very shortly we may hope to see Rumania continuing the struggle without any men.

THE way in which the sea and the wind and the birds vie with each other in the great work of carrying seeds from one land to another, is a study full of interest for many people. There is always another contributor to the work, although his activities are more sporadic, and that is the merchantman. Many thousands of seeds are carried every year in bales of goods from many lands, and not a few take root in unexpected places. This must be the explanation of a clump of grass which was recently found growing at Mortlake, near London. It is the Stripa intricata of Port Juvenal, and it is generally held that the seed spikelets were carried in hides, probably from the Argentine.

THE news that President Wilson's opposition to the old custom of holding an inaugural ball has been overcome, is said to have been received with joy in Washington. One reason for the rejoicing may be because, like some election results, the prospective social feature was quite unexpected. At any rate, as a bit of news it comes early enough to enable those most interested in the function to get ready for actual participation.

NIGHT

Great vault of sky and splendor of moonlight
Tremulous air.
Wide peaceful meadows, blue gray and silvered
Stoop to the lake.
Frail webs of mist gather and drift
On the burnished shield of the waters
Silently. Quiet prevails.
Deep shadow of woods.
A murmur of leaves stirs in the gentle
Encompassing broadness of night.
The moon mounts the sky,
Beside her, a star.

PHILADELPHIA, it would seem, is going into chorus singing with enthusiasm. General diffusion of education in sight-singing appears to be one of the principal objects which the promoters have in view. As in many other communities, a large percentage of the people of Philadelphia can sing, but only "by ear." The idea behind the present movement is to increase the number of those who can sing "right straight off" from the music. The whole country will, no doubt, confess to a natural and an amiable longing to hear the Philadelphia chorus, when it is entirely ready to begin.

IT is gratifying to learn that the reason Argentina is buying so much hardware from North American manufacturers is because of the excellent quality of the goods. To have built up in any country "an unsurpassed reputation for their products," as these hardware manufacturers are said to have done, is to have proved once again that, in the long run, it is quality that counts. Those who have earned this reputation will be wise if they hold to their present high standard, notwithstanding the impression they have made.

WHOLE groups of photoplay producers have recently discarded the flamboyant poster picturing "thrills" that never materialized on the films. Many influential managers, actors and booking agents are agreed that it is the duty of the stage to keep itself clean from within, and to keep faith with the public. It would appear that these amusement men prefer to rest their hopes of business prosperity, not on P. T. Barnum's inequitable theory that the public likes to be fooled, but on a famous common-sense remark of Lincoln's, ending, "but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." The theater in the United States, is just beginning to win back an intelligent clientele that was alienated by the circus methods of a few years ago.

ON DECEMBER 11 and 12 next the Southern Commercial Congress will be in session at Norfolk, Va. Since the founding of these great gatherings the South has passed through varied experiences, and all of these experiences have been met with greater intelligence, and have been used to better advantage, by reason of such meetings. The men and women delegates are usually chosen for their progressive views, and the discussions take a wide range. Economic, agricultural, educational and social questions receive quite as much attention as trade and commerce. The South, during the last year, has got away from the single crop idea for one thing; it is more prosperous than ever before, for another, and, for a third consideration, there is the fact that it is looking to a future very different from that marked out for it by its devoted sons and daughters two generations ago.